FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 211

29 October 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Chervov Interviewed on USSR-U.S. Missile Talks in Geneva [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Oct] AA 1
U.S.-USSR Geneva Meeting on Limiting Nuclear Arms Noted AA 3
Chervov Criticizes NATO Policy in Czech Daily [Prague MLADA FRONTA 27 Oct] AA 3
Observer Describes SALT II as 'Stabilizing Factor' [Ponomarev] AA 4
Kurdyumov Cities Carter, Reagan Pronouncements on SALT [PRAVDA 22 Oct] AA 5

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Executive Committee Meets in Moscow BB 1
Communique Released BB 1
Jagielski Attends BB 2
Jagielski Statement BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Warsaw Pact Meeting, CSCE, U.S. Election Race [Orekhov, 26 Oct] CC 1
Teplov Urges Greater UN Role in Strengthening Security [PRAVDA 25 Oct] CC 4
Petrovskiy Comments at UN Debate on Disarmament CC 7
Ponomarev-Led Delegation Returns From Berlin Conference [PRAVDA 21 Oct] CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

War, Peace, Economy Highlight Carter-Reagan Debate [Volkov, Osipovskiy] A 1
'Hypocrisy' of U.S. Reaction to Poland Criticized [Rukhadze in SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 10 Oct] A 1
Brown's Texas Remarks Undermine Basis of USSR-U.S. Ties [Petrov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Oct] A 1
Gulf Activity Belies Profession of Neutrality, Noninterference [Polyanov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 26 Oct] A 3

CHINA

Kornilov Comments on PRC Nuclear Test B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Comment, Reportage on Karmal USSR Visit Continues D 1
IZVESTIYA on Visit, Ties [22 Oct] D 1
Karmal Meeting With Shevardnadze [Kabul] D 2
Karmal Interview [Kabul] D 3
Imperialism 'Mouthpieces' Refuted on Kabul University Situation D 3
Successes Against 'Thugs' in Baghlan Province Reported D 4
Afghan Religious Leader on Religious Rites in USSR D 4
Brezhnev Absence From Reddy Moscow Banquet Examined [Kumar in THE STATESMAN 14 Oct] D 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Kirilenko Visit to Czechoslovakia F 1
Speech at Slovakia Rally F 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 24 Oct]
Ustinov Congratulates Romanian Defense Minister F 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Oct]
Janos Peter Receives Peoples Friendship Award F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

EEC Decides To Lift Restriction on Sale of Barley to USSR G 1
[Balebanov]
Kornilov on Embargo 'Background' G 1
SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: USSR Willing To Supply Gas to W. Berlin G 2
[29 Oct]
Reactor at Lovisa-2 Nuclear Plant Launched [Leskinen, Gorbunov] G 2
Soviet-French Environmental Meeting, Cooperation Reviewed G 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Reportage on USSR Visit of Chairman Mengistu Continues J 1
Meeting With Brezhnev J 1
Participants in Talks J 1
Marshal Ogarkov Confers With Mozambique Defense Minister J 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Oct]
USSR, Mali Foreign Affairs Ministers Exchange Telegrams J 2
[IZVESTIYA 24 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gromyko Views Symposium on USSR Experience in Nationalities R 1
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 11 Oct]
PRAVDA Carries Report of Brezhnev 'Gratitude' to Kosygin [25 Oct] R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Editorial Views Upcoming Economic Tasks S 1
[PRAVDA 25 Oct]
Current Tasks in Oil, Gas Transportation Viewed S 5
[PRAVDA Editorial 18 Oct]
Briefs: West Ukrainian Oblasts Power S 7

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON USSR-U.S. MISSILES TALKS IN GENEVA

AU261703 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Oct 80 p 6

[Interview especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO by Vasiliy Morozov, APN military observer, of Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, Soviet military specialist, on Soviet-U.S. preliminary Geneva talks: "A Constructive Dialog Is Needed"--date not given]

[Text] The preliminary talks between Soviet and U.S. representatives in connection with the negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe began on 17 October in Geneva. Subject of the conversation between Vasiliy Morozov, APN military observer, and Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, well-known Soviet military specialist, are the prospects for a Soviet-U.S. dialog and the stand of the two countries on this particularly important problem.

Question: The numerous Soviet proposals on starting negotiations about limiting nuclear weapons in Europe on an equal basis and by observing the principle of equal security are well-known. All these proposals, however, were rejected by the United States and by NATO under various excuses. Great efforts were needed on behalf of the socialist countries and of numerous realistically-oriented politicians and public figures in the West to force the United States to accept this Soviet proposal after rejecting it for almost a year. Nikolay Feodorovich, how do you assess the fact that the talks on this matter are already underway in Geneva?

Answer: This fact is to a certain extent a hopeful one--the NATO countries' leaders are perhaps regaining their commonsense and, instead of attempting to upset the military-strategic ballance, will begin to constructively review the problems. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has a responsible attitude toward these talks and will also strive to insure their success, as it has stated many times in the past from the highest level. To achieve practical results in reducing the arms race it would be best if the negotiations on middle-range nuclear weapons were conducted on the basis proposed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in the autumn of 1979. Thus, it is necessary to restore the situation existing prior to NATO's decision to add further weapons [dovuorazhavane]. Taking NATO's stand into consideration, however, the Soviet Union is now proposing a new version--the issue of the medium-range nuclear weapon in Europe must be simultaneously discussed in connection with the issue of the deployed U.S. nuclear means, taking into account that any eventual agreements will be realized when the SALT II treaty comes into force.

Question: What is the essence of the latest Soviet formulation regarding the talks?

Answer: The above-mentioned basis proposed by the Soviet Union means that the medium-range nuclear weapons are not the only subject of negotiations and that the deployed U.S. nuclear means should also be discussed.

The correctness of the Soviet and of the other socialist countries' stand is based on the principle of equal security for the countries. The entire world is aware that there are thousands of units of U.S. nuclear means and of similar NATO weapons in Europe and in its proximity which can hit objects in the Soviet Union and its allies. A large network of U.S. air and naval bases has been established around the socialist countries and primarily in Europe that can enable the United States to substantially increase the number of its missile-carrying aircraft, a number which is high as it is. All these facts directly affect the security of the Soviet Union and its allies. That is why they cannot be neglected, and any attempts to make elementary mathematical accounts, while also neglecting them during the talks, mean the acquisition of unilateral military advantages.

Question: Please, review our partners' stand in the negotiations!

Answer: The U.S. and NATO leaders also make statements in words on observing the principle of equal security. In practice, however they strive with all possible means to evade it and obtain unilateral advantages. Sometimes, for example, there are assertions that the deployed U.S. nuclear means should not be subject to any negotiations because NATO has not accepted the terminology "deployed nuclear systems" and because this terminology was imposed on the West by the Soviet Union.

We openly say that these so-called arguments cannot be subject to any criticism at all. Nuclear weapons exist regardless of this terminology. Is this not so? Commonsense shows that these weapons which are playing a major role in the system of military balance cannot be excluded from the negotiations as the generals of the Pentagon try to do.

If we judge according to Western press reports, the United States has intended to conduct negotiations in a constructive spirit, and regardless of the complex nature of the negotiations and the difficulties involved in them, it has been striving to achieve results acceptable to both parties. We can only praise such intentions. But along with this there are some other statements as "the Russians should not be trusted," "the Soviet proposals are a sly and a clever trick," "Moscow wants to drive a further wedge in the gap that has occurred within NATO" and so forth. These assertions are far from any truth. Life has categorically proven that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are practically striving to preserve peace.

As far as U.S. sincerity is concerned, there are justified suspicions in this respect. Is the United States truly ready to have a constructive stand at the negotiations when it is its fault that SALT II has been indefinitely postponed, when it launches military propaganda daily by striving to plant in the awareness of people the idea of so-called "limited nuclear war" and when it constantly talks about the necessity of increasing armaments with the purpose of achieving military supremacy?

To conceal the realization of its militaristic plans, fabrications like "the Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military supremacy" in the sphere of nuclear missiles in Europe are also used. This is nothing else but a lie destined to delude public opinion.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev definitely pointed out that the number of aircraft carrying medium-range missiles has not been increased by a single missile or plane within the past 10 years on the European territory of the Soviet Union.

At the same time the United States has increased the number of its forces on FRG territory by 25,000 soldiers, imposed on the European countries a decision to deploy the latest U.S. missiles and adopted "the new nuclear strategy." The United States has actually proclaimed a course toward preparing a preventive nuclear war and toward inflicting a first strike on the socialist countries.

Question: The question is what kind of "threat" are the politicians from beyond the ocean talking about? Who is treatening whom? The people in the world are practically convincing themselves every day that there is no "Soviet military threat." It has already been proven many times that the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all peace-loving forces in the historic battle for peace, against military threats and for saving Europe from an eventual disastrous war.

Answer: All Soviet peace initiatives, including the negotiations on medium-range nuclear means in Europe, are directed toward actually achieving such goals. The socialist countries are calling on the United States and on the other NATO countries to conduct negotiations on a constructive basis and in the interest of peace and security.

U.S.-USSR GENEVA MEETING ON LIMITING NUCLEAR ARMS NOTED

LD282109 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 28 Oct, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe was held here today.

CHERVOV CRITICIZES NATO POLICY IN CZECH DAILY

AU281745 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 27 Oct 80 p 3

["Analysis" by Soviet military expert Nikolay Chervov, "Written for MLADA FRONTA through APN": "What Are the Countries of the East and the West Bringing to Madrid?"]

[Text] Western countries do not want to reconcile themselves with such a reality of our time as balance of forces, which ensures equal security for all countries. They are trying to break up the approximate balance of forces that has come about in the world and achieve NATO's military superiority over the countries of the Warsaw Pact at all costs and by all means, including the threat of unleashing a nuclear war, in order to be able to dictate their conditions from a position of strength.

Serving that goal is the NATO decision, extorted by the United States, according to which some 600 new American nuclear missiles are to be deployed in Western Europe. That amounts, in fact, to a qualitative and quantitative change in the correlation of forces in Europe and in the strategic balance of forces in general in favor of the United States and NATO.

Data of the Stockholm-based International Institute for the Research of the Problems of Peace show that the number of nuclear payloads carried by the new Pershing II missiles alone can increase at least threefold. To that must be added hundreds of cruise missiles' nuclear payloads. As a result NATO would acquire, compared with the present approximate parity, a considerable superiority in the quantity of nuclear warheads in Europe and in its ability to deliver them to the targets.

The establishment of "Eurostrategic nuclear potential" must be assessed as an attempt to not only achieve quantitative superiority over the socialist countries in the pertinent type of weapons, but also to ensure for the United States strategic superiority in the sense that the Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in the vicinity of the European socialist countries' borders would be the weapons of the United States' first preventive strike. It is natural that it would place the Soviet Union, which does not have similar devices in the Western Hemisphere, in a disadvantageous position vis-a-vis the United States and would substantially change the strategic situation in Europe and in the world as a whole.

The question comes to mind what intentions are harbored by the European NATO countries whose leaders agree with the deployment of new American missiles on their territories. They say that they are given the United States' protection, a feeling of "Atlantic solidarity" and, allegedly, greater security. But that is an illusion. Security will not be more reliable when American missiles begin to pile up in West European countries. The views of those officials in the West, who claim that the more weapons there are, the greater security there is, are very dangerous. An old proverb says that when many guns accumulate they begin to fire on their own. Commonsense suggests that the governments of NATO countries would be acting responsibly toward their own nations' long-term interests if they stopped the arms race which they started in the sphere of medium-range nuclear missile systems and returned to the path of constructive negotiations, as proposed by the socialist countries.

An especially dangerous step was taken recently by the White House when it proclaimed a so-called "new nuclear strategy." The White House revealed openly that it will continue to adhere to the concept of so-called "limited" nuclear warfare, which presumes preparation of strategic forces for a surprise nuclear attack on military facilities of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact nations.

The attempt to imagine a nuclear war as an exchange of selected strikes exclusively against military facilities, which can be prevented from growing into a universal war, is naive. Given the present level of the development of war technology, it is impossible to deliver a preemptive strike without being hit by a more vehement retaliatory strike. The Pentagon's attempt to play a nuclear "miniwar" is absurd and Washington itself knows it well. Besides, it is no secret that it is precisely unlimited nuclear warfare that represents the basic variant of the use of American strategic forces. What do, in fact, the present-day cannibals strive to achieve? The answer is self-evident. They are trying to make the very idea of nuclear warfare more palatable to public opinion.

They could, of course, argue that the USSR is also a strong military power, that it is also arming itself. Yes, it is true, but the whole world knows that the measures taken by the USSR to consolidate its defense capacity have always been a response to actions taken by the West. "We are forced," Leonid Brezhnev said, "to perfect our defense; I repeat forced, because we are confronted face to face with an irrepressible arms race."

The socialist countries are doing everything within their power to prevent the threat of war to mankind from escalating. That is borne out by the broad program of measures aimed at curtailing the constant growth of the nuclear missile potential approved by the Warsaw Pact member states this May and reconfirmed by the Committee of Foreign Ministers at their recent Warsaw session. It is also borne out by the withdrawal of a certain contingent of Soviet troops from the GDR territory, by the new constructive proposals submitted by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks and by the Soviet proposals to conduct negotiations on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe in organic linkage with American forward-based devices.

The socialist countries are ready to positively contribute to ensuring the success of the Madrid meeting and are in favor of convening an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

It is obvious that it would be a mistake to regard the socialist countries' love for peace as a weakness. The states of the socialist community have at their disposal everything they need to reliably protect their nations. No one will ever succeed in bludgeoning them to their knees.

OBSERVER DESCRIBES SALT-II AS 'STABILIZING FACTOR'

LD282020 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 28 Oct 80

["Intransient Significance of SALT II Treaty"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS--TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Speaking yesterday at a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace given in honour of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Leonid Brezhnev the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, prsident of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Soviet-American talks on limiting the nuclear arms race in Europe started at last in Geneva. He pointed out that the talks are, in the long run, connected with the ratification of the SALT II treaty that is still blocked by the United States.

The signing of the SALT II treaty by leaders of the USSR and the USA in June, 1979, in Vienna was a most important event. The signing of the treaty was preceded by a prolonged and intensive work, by a thorough weighing of all the pros and cons, by painstaking equal consideration of the interests of both sides. The SALT II treaty that was concluded as a result meets in equal degree the interests of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Moreover, the treaty meets also the interests of peoples of the whole world that declare for the improvement of relations among the states, for curbing the arms race. It is no secret that the military spending in the world now surpassed 500 billion dollars a year, while state allocations for health services in the world amount to only half of military expenditures.

Mankind heaved a sign of relief when the SALT II treaty was signed for its implementation promised to untie many difficult knots in the talks on disarmament.

In working out the SALT II treaty, the sides were proceeding from the observance of the principle of equality and equal security which are the necessary conditions for the maintenance and consolidation of relations of peace between the USSR and the USA. The principle of equality of the sides was recorded, specifically, in "The Basic Principles of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the USA" that were signed in 1972.

The treaty envisages certain definite commitments setting the limit to the quantitative ceiling and qualitative perfection of strategic armaments, and, at the same time, opening the road to wider all embracing agreements. In a certain sense, the SALT II treaty created the foundations for the working out of a new agreement on further limitation of strategic armaments, that is, it creates the conditions when one reduction will be followed by another, and so on.

The participants in the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, that was held in Berlin in December 1979, declared definitely in favour of opening the talks on further limitation and substantial reduction of strategic armaments, SALT III, immediately after the SALT II treaty comes into effect.

No matter what the enemies of detente and disarmament are saying now, the SALT II treaty is of priority importance as a stabilizing factor, as a block on the road of the arms race. It is called upon to serve the interests of peace and detente, to lower the level of military confrontation.

KURDYUMOV CITES CARTER, REAGAN PRONOUNCEMENTS ON SALT

LD271445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "The Contenders Make Promises"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct--Knowing of the aspirations of millions of Americans and seeking to win them over to his side, President Carter, who postponed the question of ratifying SALT II indefinitely at the beginning of the year, declared in an interview with AP his intention, in the event of reelection, to obtain the speediest ratification of the treaty by the Senate. In a radio address to the country J. Carter repeated his promise and stated that the refusal to ratify would soon lead to an uncontrolled nuclear arms race and almost certainly to an intensification of tension in Soviet-American relations.

Ronald Reagan, another contender for the presidency, sought to assure the voters, in a television appearance, that if elected he will seek agreement with the USSR on arms limitation and a SALT III treaty.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD231734 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct, TASS--The 97th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has opened in Moscow today to discuss economic, scientific and technical cooperation for the implementation of the decisions of the CMEA 34th session, the comprehensive programme and the long-term purpose programmes of cooperation.

One of the important peculiarities of CMEA is the open nature of its organization. It is CMEA that made the initiative of signing the agreement between the council and the EEC to promote broad and equitable trade and economic cooperation, in correspondence with the Helsinki Final Act. 86 developing countries receive economic and technical assistance from CMEA. Cooperation agreements with CMEA countries were signed by Finland, Iraq and Mexico.

The session of the CMEA Executive is attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Vietnam, and the CMEA secretary.

Communique Released

LD261406 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct, TASS--The 97th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was held in Moscow on October 23-25, 1980.

"The Executive Committee," the communique points out, "has examined questions pertaining to developing and deepening international cooperation and specialization of production stemming from the decisions, which were taken at the 34th meeting of the CMEA session. Additional measures were outlined providing for multilateral coordination by the countries concerned of technical and economic policy of the development of the main allied industries so as to further work for broadening and deepening international specialisation and cooperation of production in the priority fields, for effectively pooling the efforts of the CMEA member countries in the resolution of the tasks outlined in the long-term target programs of cooperation."

It has been planned at the meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee to develop comprehensive cooperation at all stages of scientific research, technical development, introducing and organizing the production of a number of important machines, equipment and other articles of high technical level on the basis of specilisation and cooperation, including the creation and development of production facilities necessary for it.

"As a top priority task," the communique points out, "the CMEA branch bodies and the international economic organizations concerned will draft proposals on joint development and organisation of specialised and cooperated production of new promising means of control of production processes, complexes of machines and mechanism reducing the use of manual labour."

The Executive Committee pointed to the necessity of intensifying work for the standardisation of specialized and cooperated products, particularly of assemblies, parts and elements. A plan of cooperation of the CMEA member countries in the field of standardisation has been endorsed for 1981-1985.

"Guided by the decision taken at the 34th meeting of the council session on deepening cooperation on saving material resources, the Executive Committee has outlined basic trends in the joint work for enhancing the effectiveness of the use of fuel, raw and primary materials, perfection of the structure of their consumption, reduction of the losses, a broader recycling of wastes, the use of lighter structures in the mechanical engineering and building industries," the communique says.

The Executive Committee has examined information about the meetings of the editorial group of experts of the CMEA Secretariat and the CMEA member countries with EEC experts to draft a joint agreement. It has been pointed out that the constructive proposals from the CMEA member countries have not met with an appropriate response from the EEC.

At the meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee was "reaffirmed the intention to carry on a constructive dialogue with the EEC for concluding an agreement, which will create favorable prerequisites for the development of trade and economic relations between the parties to the agreement and will contribute to materialization of detente."

"In keeping with the decisions of the session and the closer definiendum made to the council's charter," the communique stresses, "the Executive Committee has endorsed provisions determining the procedure of work of the CMEA committees, permanent commissions and other bodies."

The meeting of the Executive Committee proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely mutual understanding.

Jagielski Attends

LD270938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The 97th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow. Poland was represented by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

Jagielski Statement

LD271845 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Another meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee has taken place in Moscow. It was held at the level of deputy prime ministers. Here is a statement by Poland's permanent representative to the CEMA, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, in an interview with Moscow Radio:

[Begin recording] We have focused special attention on the development of specialization and coproduction. Over the past years this issue has been the subject of many deliberations of the council. Our efforts in this field to date have no doubt resulted in better satisfaction of the rapidly growing needs of our countries for machines and equipment, and in increasing the part they play in trade. They have also contributed appreciably to the transformation of the production structure, its profile, I would say to the improvement of the branch structure of the engineering industry.

The problem of the development of specialization and coproduction is very vital and essential because now the CEMA member countries formulate their targets for the next 5-year period. The results of cooperation in this respect and the planned activities should be taken into consideration in the socio-economic plans for the next 5-year period; that is, for the years 1981-1985.

The results achieved so far do not exhaust the existing possibilities and cannot fully satisfy us. In addition, we have stressed that we ought to achieve particular progress in such fields as the development of coproduction in part and subassemblies, normalization and unification, coordination of basic investments in the processing industry, rapid promotion of technical progress into production as well as streamlining of economic mechanisms which would be more conducive to the development of coproduction and integration of the economies of our countries than hitherto.

One could say boldly and without any exaggeration that such is the point of view of the Polish side, as an active member of the CEMA: That the better utilization of the advantages of specialization and coproduction in production is a prerequisite for rapid and effective resolution of technical and economic problems with which no country could cope individually because solving them would require vast expenditures out of proportion to the results. That is why at its present meeting the Executive Committee of the CEMA has outlined the main directions of production for specialization and co-production. These are:

Such matters as the means of computer technology, labor-saving machines and appliances in transportation and storage operations, machines and appliances for open-cast mining and pipelines construction, appliances ensuring economical and rational use of fuel and energy, machine tools and appliances for foundries, and--particularly important for us, for Poland, for our country--machines for comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and agricultural produce processing.

It is also worth stressing that to the problems of cooperation and specialization of production were added a number of recommendations aimed at closer links between scientific and technological potential and production cooperation; that is, a fuller utilization of scientific and technological potential for mastering and using in production modern technology and developing the production of new articles or increasing the concentration of production.

Another important problem to which much attention was devoted is the preparation of agreements resulting from long-term guiding cooperation programs adopted at consecutive CEMA sessions. At present the CEMA bodies are preparing some 30 agreements concerning, among other things, extraction of raw materials, development of certain branches of machine, chemical, agricultural and food industries.

Economic problems of transportation and in particular problems connected with shipping, railway transit tariffs and the fees for use of railway freight cars are other problems of essential importance for our country being discussed by the Executive Council of the council. A complex of undertakings concerning rational and economical use of material resources was also discussed in general outlines. This is an extremely important problem. One can say that the recommendations of the Executive Committee as far as this problem is concerned point, inter alia, at the reduction of waste in the field of power and material resources through the introduction of new methods and improvement of existing methods of production, transportation and storage, increased use of recycled raw materials in national economy, [word indistinct] and introducing into production machines and appliances justifying rational use of material resources, power and fuel and [word indistinct].

I would say that these are the main, fundamental problems and I did not touch upon a number of others. To conclude, I can say that the session was fruitful and the point is now to implement all the results of the work of this Executive Committee session. [end recording]

PRAVDA REVIEWS WARSAW PACT MEETING, CSCE, U.S. ELECTION RACE

LD281641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 4

[Boris Orekhov, "International Review"]

[Text] The Soviet people are approaching the 26th CPSU Congress with confident step. The approach of this very important event determines the labor rhythm in plants and factories, in fields and livestock units, in scientific establishments. The combat competition for a fitting greeting for the congress has embraced the entire country. Augmenting the homeland's wealth and strength by conscientious shock labor, Soviet people are devoting their energy, knowledge and experience to the cause of building communism and to ensuring lasting peace in the world.

Active preparations for party congresses are spreading nowadays also in a number of fraternal countries--the Republic of Cuba, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR, whose working people are also seeking worthily to greet the party forums, which are called upon to determine the specific tasks of the socialist states' further development.

Following a Course of Detente

The recently held CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are at the center of world public attention. The mass news media of foreign countries comment extensively on this speech, which made an in-depth analysis of the state of the Soviet Union's national economy in the transition from the 10th to the 11th 5-Year Plan and set very important tasks of the country's economic, social and cultural development. Commentators note the calm, businesslike tone of the speech, which outlines new targets in strengthening our motherland's economic potential and in raising the Soviet people's living standards.

While resolving questions of the country's internal development, the CPSU and the Soviet state consistently and purposefully pursue a peace-loving foreign policy. The defense of peace on earth and the defense of everything good that was achieved in the seventies in the sphere of detente and peaceful coexistence requires a tremendous effort nowadays. The growing complexity of the international situation brought about by the desire of imperialist circles to halt progressive changes, to change the established equilibrium of forces in the world in their favor, to achieve military superiority, to impose a new spiral of the arms race and to undermine detente demands of peace-loving forces vigorous new action to preserve and consolidate the process of easing tension.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries set an example of a responsible approach to problems on whose solution the world's future depends. This was demonstrated graphically in Warsaw recently, where there was a routine session of the Warsaw Pact states' foreign ministers committee, which examined questions in connection with the preparations for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states and with the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The day scheduled for the start of the Madrid meeting's work--11 November--is not far off. Attaching great significance to this event, particularly in connection with the deteriorated international situation, the socialist community countries advocate that the opportunities opened up by this meeting be utilized to achieve the chief aim--to confirm the policy of detente as the main direction in shaping the situation in Europe.

Of course, the success of the Madrid meeting will depend on many factors, primarily the extent to which its participants seek to create a constructive atmosphere and a climate of cooperation and endeavor to avoid actions which could harm the success of the meeting and result in a political confrontation situation at the meeting. Under present conditions the relaxation of military tension is of decisive significance for preserving and consolidating detente and for developing interstate relations in the direction of peace. Therefore the adoption of a decision in the Spanish capital to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be of particular great significance.

The results of the Warsaw session of the ministers committee confirmed the consistency of the socialist community countries' foreign policy course--a course which has now been guaranteeing Europeans peaceful skies over the continent for 35 years.

This consistency was also reflected in another important event last week. I mean the official friendly visit which Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, concluded to the Soviet Union. The final document of this visit--the statement of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--notes the determination of both sides to continue in every possible way to strengthen and develop Soviet-Afghan relations on the basis of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the principles of internationalism.

Before the Finish

These days the claimants to the U.S. presidency are waging election battles like runners covering the final meters of a race and putting all their effort into a desperate lunge for the finishing tape. It seems as though the entire arsenal of available methods and means has been pressed into service. The candidates are exchanging series of blows.

The writer of these lines directly witnessed two U.S. election campaigns--in 1964 and 1968. There was a lot of noise then, too. There were loud speeches, alluring promises and mutual accusations. There were millions of dollars generously allocated by "fat cats" to support their favorite candidate. But I cannot recall such unbridled militarism as that which imbues the present U.S. presidential election campaign, which has already become the longest and costliest ($32 million) in U.S. history.

"On becoming president, I will tear up the SALT II treaty!"--Ronald Reagan exclaims. "We are threatened by a potential enemy--the Soviet Union, whose government channels a considerable part of its material wealth and its people's abilities into building the war machine"--Jimmy Carter endeavors not to lag behind his rival.

There is hardly any point in dwelling in detail on the contents of such speeches by the presidential candidates. They have already been reported at length. I would like to point out something else. It is known that in many ways the solution of acute U.S. domestic problems, including inflation, unemployment and the crisis of the cities, depends on the correct answer to the most important issue of modern times--the issue of war and peace. But so far, even though there is scarcely more than 1 week to go to the election, neither of the two candidates for the leading U.S. bourgeois parties has ventured to undertake an honest and frank dialogue on ways to prevent war and preserve peace. Moreover, neither of them has proposed--and this is pointed out even by bourgeois newspaper commentators--any concrete means to combat the ulcers which are eating away at American society.

Instead of this, both Carter and Reagan have preferred competition in another sphere; in fueling anti-Soviet hysteria by frightening the man in the street--and it is precisely for him that the majority of the present candidates' public statements are intended--with nauseating stories about the "Soviet military threat." [paragraph continues]

The Washington POST recently published an article analyzing the rivals' foreign policy platforms. We will not give an account of what it said about Carter: The world knows his views on foreign policy not so much by his words as by his concrete deeds over almost the past 4 years.

But it is worth quoting a Reagan statement cited in that article: "The communists have a plan to conquer the world. And...the last step in this plan is the subjugation of the United States." This presidential candidate repeated these ravings both 4 years ago and in 1967, when he first announced his pretensions to the sit in the Oval Office of the White House, and he is saying the same thing today.

But what of ordinary Americans? What is the reaction to the election pandemonium of those who, in the final analysis, have to decide by their votes on 4 November whether redecoration of the White House's interiors will begin next January in accordance with the tastes of its new mistress or whether the wallpaper in the presidential apartments remains the same?

"Their wrangling is depressing," Ted (Buchelter) of California admitted to a TIME magazine correspondent. "The candidates do not share their plans with us but exchange mutual accusations." "I have no idea what each of the candidates thinks on key issues," Gerald Engel of Milwaukee added. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Washington POST concludes that there is a "stunningly negative attitude toward Carter and Reagan, and recently toward Anderson too."

People in America like public opinion polls. In the period preceding the presidential elections the apparatuses of the institutes engaged in this work without letup. Figures and percentages reflecting the level of the candidates' "popularity" are rattled off, as though by machineguns. What food for thought do they give? Let us answer this question in the words of Louis Harris, one of the leading U.S. specialists in the study of public opinion. These days, he says, millions of Americans are deciding not for whom but against whom to vote in the election. It is a question of many voters having an aversion for the choice that is offered them, and they proceed from the premise that "they will have to choose the lesser of two evils."

The candidates' militarist statements, with which the current U.S. election campaign abounds, are eliciting determined and well-reasoned criticism from Americans well versed in problems of war and peace. Prof Seymour Melman of Columbia University, a well-known specialist in this sphere, writes in the New York TIMES, for example, that the U.S. desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the further escalation of spending on building up the armed forces and arms contradict today's realities.

This viewpoint is also shared by Prof Jerome Weisner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a Nobel Prize winner. The current presidential campaign, he says, is accompanied by a continuous stream of hysterical statements by American politicians about the so-called "Soviet military threat" and by calls for a nuclear arms buildup. Such a method is not new, Weisner points out. It has been resorted to repeatedly in the past, and election rhetoric has always whipped up the arms race. The scientist is right. There has never been a case when the American voter or the American people have won as a result of such public contests of "toughness" and "resoluteness." Every time the only winners have been the monopolies, which have received new military orders and, as a result, new billions.

Storm Clouds Over the Gulf

In a recent commentary devoted to the U.S. election campaign, the well-known commentator J. Reston points out that the post of president, which Carter holds, enables him to act, unlike Reagan. "And," Reston writes, "he acts." What the commentator has in mind here is the Persian Gulf region, where armed conflict is continuing between Iraq and Iran. What kind of actions are they?

On 21 October the Pentagon announced that joint American-British naval and air maneuvers, in which a sum total of 18,000 servicemen, 25 warships headed by the American attack aircraft carriers Midway and Eisenhower and also 170 combat aircraft are participating, had begun in the Gulf of Oman, that is, in the very immediate vicinity of the Persian Gulf. They will last through 4 November.

Many foreign observers at once recalled that as much as 2 months ago the American commentator J. Anderson had divulged through the San Francisco CHRONICLE the details of a plan drawn up in Washington for an American armed invasion of Iran scheduled for the second half of October, that is, just before the U.S. presidential election.

In connection with the sharply adverse reaction aroused in the world by the Pentagon's designs representatives of the American administration are now trying to calm the public by asserting that the maneuvers in the Gulf of Oman have no bearing on the U.S. election.

It is known, however, what scope has been assumed by the recent concentration of American Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region. None other than Carter himself declared recently that his administration has already taken all necessary measures to be able to "react quickly in this important region." "We have deployed there military hardware and equipment for 12,000 Marines and ammunition for 500 aircraft," the president boasted. "We have deployed two carrier attack formations in the Indian Ocean. They give us superiority in the air and at sea--which enables us to act instantly."

Defense Secretary H. Brown added that the United States "now has in the Arabian Sea naval forces mightier than ever before." In addition to what the Pentagon chief said let us add that, according to reports by informed American press organs, approximately 60 warships are concentrated there.

We also must not overlook reports that the United States has recently begun "running in" its Rapid Deployment Force, which now comprises 257,000 crack soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. The newly created invasion force is conducting so-called "staff exercises" within the framework of this "running in" at Fort Bragg (North Carolina).

Both "exercises" seriously alarm world public opinion. They arouse suspicion in the United States itself. The New York DAILY NEWS declares that "the Carter administration is playing a dangerous game," since, according to the newspaper, in his desire to secure the hostages' release by 4 November--presidential election day--Carter is prepared to "use all the means at his disposal." The newspaper rightly points out that a dangerous widening of the military conflict in the Middle East could be the price which would have to be paid in that case for the American President's political ambitions.

These are some of the events which have occurred in international life in recent days. They spotlight with new force the antipopular, militarist nature of imperialist policy, urging people to be vigilant and to redouble their efforts in the name of preserving peace. At the same time, they strengthen the peoples' faith in the ultimate triumph of the policy of peace being pursued by the USSR and the entire socialist community.

TEPLOV URGES GREATER UN ROLE IN STRENGTHENING SECURITY

LD281123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 5

[V. Teplov article: "Preserving Peace Is the Main Task"]

[Text] The international public widely celebrates UN day. The United Nations, created during the struggle against fascism on the initiative of the anti-Hitler coalition states, solemnly stated its determination to "save future generations from the calamities of war." [paragraph continues]

Its charter, which entered into force 24 October 1945, was based on the democratic principles of states' sovereign equality, peoples' freedom and self-determination and renunciation of the use of force.

Over the 35 years of its existence the United Nations has made a notable contribution to resolving a number of important international problems. In the seventies, proclaimed by the United Nations to be the first decade of disarmament, definite positive results were achieved in resolving the task of limiting the arms race. All this helped to consolidate the relaxation of international tension and to generally improve the international atmosphere.

However, recently the peace-loving public has been noting with concern a relapse into imperialist "power politics" and a turn by the main imperialist power--the United States--and the NATO elite toward confrontation with the Soviet Union. Imperialist circles have adopted a course of renouncing the detente policy, arms race and of chasing after ephemeral military superiority over the USSR.

The complex and dangerous situation for the cause of peace which has arisen as a result of the U.S. and NATO policy urgently necessitates a further intensification of the struggle to maintain and consolidate the relaxation of international tension and achieve disarmament. The Soviet Union's new initiatives, put forward at the current, 35th UN General Assembly session, are an important contribution to that struggle. They are a broad package of measures to strengthen peace and improve the international situation.

Our country suggested including the question "On Certain Urgent Measures To Lessen the Danger of War" on the session's agenda as an important and pressing issue, and an appropriate draft General Assembly resolution has also been submitted.

Real concern for man and nature in our world permeates the Soviet draft resolution on states' historic responsibility to preserve the earth for present and future generations. An important precondition for solving this problem is the limitation of the arms race.

The Soviet Union's memorandum "For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security" contains a program of specific steps to curb the arms race and strengthen international security. It examines the situation throughout the spectrum of the disarmament problem: from nuclear weapons to conventional armaments, from global measures to regional measures. The memorandum is yet further evidence of the Soviet Union's sincere concern to advance the cause of consolidating peace and international security and is a vivid illustration of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's remark that there is no type of weapon whose limitation or prohibition the Soviet Union is not prepared to negotiate.

Thus the Soviet initiatives accord with the main UN task--averting another world war. They represent specific realistic proposals aimed at achieving that aim and are an important contribution to building a lasting edifice of peace.

In the package of measures to improve the international atmosphere put forward by the Soviet Union great significance is attached to urgent moves to lessen the danger of war. In the circumstances of the current deterioration in the international situation it is a question of urgent measures that may not be the most radical measures but are capable of preventing a further increase in tension and the slide into cold war.

As is well known, the USSR and the other socialist countries are seeking to end the division of the world into military groupings and are prepared to disband the Warsaw Pact states' defensive alliance provided that the NATO bloc is simultaneously eliminated.

A first step in this direction could be to end the existence of the two groupings' military organizations and, as a start, to mutually reduce their military activity.

Another component part of the new Soviet initiative is the proposal that all states, especially the UN Security Council permanent members and the countries linked with them by military agreements, renounce the buildup of their armed forces and conventional armaments as a first step toward subsequently reducing them. Such a commitment assumed by states from a particular date--1 January 1981, for instance--would mean a slowing of the conventional arms race and would promote headway in the sphere of limiting nuclear armaments.

The Soviet proposal on strengthening nonnuclear countries' security can and must be an important step forward in the struggle against the nuclear danger and for nuclear nonproliferation.

As for the Soviet Union, as is well known, it has demonstrated by its actions its desire to help to consolidate nonnuclear countries' security. The USSR has stated its readiness never to use nuclear weapons against countries that refuse to produce or acquire such weapons and do not have them on their territory. The land of the soviets reaffirmed this pledge at the 35th UN General Assembly session.

The Soviet Union is still convinced that the best method of strengthening nonnuclear countries' security would be the conclusion of an appropriate international convention by all nuclear and nonnuclear states. The significance of this measure is becoming particularly clear against the background of the latest facelifts of the American "brinkmanship" policy.

The great significance the Soviet Union attaches to reaching agreement on ending all nuclear weapons tests is common knowledge. The most effective means of achieving this aim is to conclude an appropriate treaty on the issue. The Soviet Union regards it as necessary and possible, given the political will on the part of the appropriate powers, to carry through to a successful conclusion the efforts to elaborate a treaty on a total and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. The achievement of this aim would certainly be promoted by the refusal of all states possessing nuclear weapons to carry out nuclear explosions for a definite period.

The urgent implementation of all these measures would certainly improve the international situation and take the edge off a number of points of contention in international relations.

The new Soviet proposals--and all unprejudiced observers have been forced to admit this--are notable for their simplicity and their implementation does not require lengthy negotiation or the institution of complex monitoring systems. For the proposals to begin to be implemented, what is needed above all is political will and readiness on the part of states to create a barrier to movement toward a further deterioration in tension. The broad support for the Soviet proposals during the general debate and the 35th UN General Assembly session and in the First (political) Committee is evidence of their topicality and great significance.

The Soviet Union firmly believes that the United Nations, whose international authority has considerably increased over the past 35 years, has by no means exhausted all its potential when it comes to averting the threat of war and consolidating peace and international security. In the situation of the growing influence of the socialist states and developing countries actively advocating prevention of the threat of war, and of a broad movement by all the world's peace-loving peoples, who are demanding an end to the arms race, the United Nations' role can and must increase.

Vigorously advocating an increase in this authoritive international organization's role as an instrument of peace, Soviet people are confident that UN approval of the USSR's proposals would be an important step toward consolidating international security, toward progress on disarmament and toward a peaceful future for mankind.

PETROVSKIY COMMENTS AT UN DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT

LD282246 Moscow in English 1948 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 28 Oct TASS--Disarmament discussion continues in the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy said in his speech that the present decade should become a period of considerable progress in the work for creating a world without weapons and wars. Despite continuing attempts by imperialist and hegemonist forces to worsen the international situation and increase the war danger, the Soviet Union is deeply convinced that a world war is not inevitable and can be avoided, he said.

The Soviet Union believes that an end to the nuclear arms race and renunciation from the use of force in international relations is the top priority problem, he said. A reliable way to solve it is to start talks as soon as possible on stopping the production of all types of nuclear weapons and on gradual reduction of the stockpiles of such weapons up to their entire elimination, Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed. This is what the Soviet country has been seeking for many years, he added. However, the negative attitudes taken by a number of NATO member countries, primarily the United States, as well as by China have so far prevented constructive talks or at least consultations to start such talks from being started.

The Soviet representative reaffirmed that the USSR was ready as before to take part in the process of limiting and reducing strategic armaments provided the principle of parity and equal safety was strictly observed. "The Soviet Union is ready to ratify the SALT II treaty and fulfill all its points if the United States acts in the same way. At the same time it should be absolutely clear what serious damage will be wrought to peace and to further efforts to prevent a nuclear war, if the enforcement of the SALT II treaty is frustrated by this American side", he said.

Noting the important steps which the Soviet Union made to meet its partners halfway in the tripartite talks on complete and universal banning of nuclear tests, the USSR representative pointed out: Unfortunately, the United States and Great Britain are now clearly leading things to delaying the talks by abandoning their own proposals in a number of cases. Meanwhile, nuclear testing is continued. Profound concern has been caused by China's making a new nuclear test in the atmosphere on October 16, 1980, which threatened a vast area of the globe, reaching the American Continent, with radioactive contamination.

PONOMAREV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD281657 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] TASS--B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the CPSU delegation participating in the international scientific conference, and also O.B. Rakhmanin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and a member of the delegation, returned to Moscow from Berlin on 20 October.

They were met at the airport by M.S. Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

The welcoming party included H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

WAR, PEACE, ECONOMY HIGHLIGHT CARTER-REAGAN DEBATE

LD291234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 Oct 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Yevgeniy Osipovskiy]

[Text] On the initiative of the League of Women Voters a television debate between the two main presidential candidates, Republican Reagan and Democrat Carter, was held yesterday, a week before election day.

One's attention is captured by the fact that the questions of war and peace and domestic economic policy were the main themes of their discussion. The first question was filled with exchanges about the SALT II agreement, which each of the candidates is trying to use for his own interests.

The incumbent, who for all this time has been postponing the ratification of this important document, is now stressing its undoubted value for ensuring peace and criticizing the stand of his opponent.

In turn, Reagan frankly said that, should he come to power, he would review the SALT II agreement. Thus, playing with the issue of peace and war, both candidates, while speaking before an audience in the millions for the last time before the election, tried to win over to their side the largest number of voters.

As for domestic economic policy, both Carter and Reagan tried to emphasize those clauses of their election platforms which attempt to attract voters although neither of them has advanced anything constructive enough to lift the country out of its economic crisis; nor did they do so in their numerous previous speeches.

'HYPOCRISY' OF U.S. REACTION TO POLAND CRITICIZED

LD281707 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 10 October 1980 carries on page 3, under the headline "Hypocrisy," a 1,600-word APN-attributed Avtandil Rukhadze article. Rukhadze declares that the Western mass media, and particularly "the American subversive radio centers," are mounting "an unbridled antisocialist campaign" over events in Poland. He sharply criticizes "the shameless hypocrisy of the capitalist 'defenders' of socialist countries' working people," buttressing his charge of hypocrisy by describing "antiworker laws" adopted in the United States--in particular, the Taft-Hartley Act.

BROWN'S TEXAS REMARKS UNDERMINE BASIS OF USSR-U.S. TIES

LD291555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Lt Gen N. Petrov article: "Pentagon Boss' Bellicose Revelations"]

[Text] Military demonstrations and threats have long been a tradition in U.S. election campaigns. However, this time high-ranking figures in both rival parties have gone farther than all their predecessors in their bellicose fever. Calls to build up armaments, increase military budgets, prepare the armed forces for war and "keep a finger on the nuclear button" are all largely determining political feelings and the military ardor of the current election campaign, relegating extremely important problems of the country's socioeconomic life to the background.

The spirit of militarism and of Washington's unconcealed hegemonist aspirations permeates Defense Secretary Brown's 9 October speech in Texas from beginning to end. "I want to report to you today on American military might," Brown declared.... "In every one of the last 4 years we have increased our defense spending.... Our plans envisage annual increases in defense spending in each of the next 5 years.... We are stronger today than we were 5 years ago, and we will be stronger 5 years from now than we are today."

Brown went on to reveal, point by point, the extensive program of war preparations currently being implemented. He talks of improving strategic nuclear forces, of increasing the ground forces, the air force and the navy's warships, of equipping troops with the latest aircraft, tanks, infantry combat vehicles and helicopters, of creating stockpiles of weapons and equipment on overseas territories, especially in Europe, and of increasing the capability to move troops from the continental United States to other theaters of military operations. He boasted of "achievements" in accelerating the arms race and of the U.S. Armed Forces' readiness to wage war on any scale and at any time.

What has prompted these war preparations? Insufficient U.S. military might? Or is someone threatening the United States? The defense secretary attempts to portray them as a response to the nonexistent "Soviet threat" and as a concern to preserve the strategic balance in the world. However, he just can't make things add up. In his speech Brown several times repeats that the United States is militarily strong and, so he says, has no equal. If that is so, why panic about the "Soviet threat"? Why increase still further the "unsurpassed U.S. might"? Brown's reference to the "Soviet threat" sounds unconvincing. Behind this screen it is easy to divine plans for intensified preparation for war by American imperialism. The Pentagon leader himself openly admits that the United States mounted large-scale war preparations immediately after the aggression in Vietnam and pursued them with particular dispatch on the Carter administration's arrival in the White House. Stimulating the arms race, the current administration has increased the country's military budget to $160 billion in fiscal 1981, and it is projected to rise to the astronomical sum of $250 billion by 1985.

Brown's supposed desire to preserve the strategic balance looks like a sham. After all, it is a fact that, in now reequipping and qualitatively building up strategic offensive forces at full speed, the Pentagon has the aim of increasing the number, yield and accuracy its nuclear devices and securing superiority over the USSR in this sphere above all. The most aggressive circles in the United States are opposed to ratification of the SALT II treaty, which, as is well known, imposes certain limitations on the deployment of strategic armaments. All this cannot help but show that the United States in reality is seeking to disrupt the military equilibrium in its own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union.

Take, for instance, the U.S. and NATO plans for "upgrading" nuclear arms in Europe by additionally deploying almost 600 new American medium-range missiles. They too should be regarded as a means of securing quantitative superiority over the socialist countries in terms of this type of armaments and quaranteeing the United States a strategic advantage, since cruise missiles near the socialist countries' borders would be a first-strike weapon for the United States. Implementation of these plans would place the Soviet Union at a disadvantage in relation to the United States and would materially change the strategic situation both in Europe and the world as a whole. It is clear even to a nonspecialist that the December (1979) NATO Council session's decision to deploy hundreds of new medium-range missiles in Europe, adopted under U.S. pressure, undermines the principle of equality and the sides' identical security--a principle that the USSR and the United States have pledged to observe vis-a-vis one another.

Or take the issue of the so-called "new nuclear strategy." It clearly expresses Washington's course of globally strengthening its military potential and achieving superiority over the Soviet Union. Essentially, the main gamble is on preparing the American strategic forces for a surprise preemptive nuclear strike against military targets in the socialist states. The U.S. readiness and ability to interfere at any time in the affairs of any region of the globe, using both conventional and nuclear weapons, are openly proclaimed.

The unleashing of nuclear war is regarded as a normal phenomenon, and the public is given the criminal idea that the "restricted," "partial" use of nuclear weapons is not all that terrible and is not only acceptable but even "humane" since, so the argument runs, losses among the population would be minimized. It is proposed to deploy qualitatively new types and systems of strategic nuclear weapons, thereby to a considerable extent nullifying the strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements that have been concluded. These measures are another step in the material preparation of a nuclear missile conflict. They lead toward an undermining of the peoples' security, lower the nuclear threshold and in fact signify a U.S. departure from the policy of nuclear parity that for a decade was the basis of Soviet-American relations and, in particular, of the arms limitation talks.

There is one more issue that cannot be overlooked--the provocative methods of training American forces. In his bellicose speech Brown stated that in troops' combat training the Pentagon has employed and will continue to employ methods such as exercises with the participation of soldiers dressed in Soviet uniform as the "enemy" and also aircraft bearing the identification markings of the Soviet Air Force and flown by American pilots who have "undergone a special training course in Soviet air warfare tactics."

For a long time now it has been the practice in the U.S. Armed Forces to dress entire units in Soviet military uniform and to use weapons and equipment adopted by the Soviet Army in order to lend an anti-Soviet thrust to troops' combat training--a practice which runs counter to international legal norms. A whole troop unit matching a Soviet motorized rifle regiment in terms of its organizational structure and armaments has been formed at the Fort Irwin training center (California).

In the air force two squadrons of F-5E tactical fighters simulate the enemy. Sleeve flashes worn by pilots in these squadrons bear the inscription "aggressor" against the background of a red star. Brown regards the rehearsal of combat operations against a specific enemy as virtually the supreme achievement of American servicemen's training methods and puts this down to his own credit.

Just how, in the light of the Pentagon boss' revelations about feverish U.S. war preparations, is his statement about observing the principles of equality and identical security--the foundation on which Soviet-American relations can be built--to be regarded? Who, in the final analysis, is threatening whom--the Soviet Union, which consistently advocates peace and disarmament and the observance of the principle of equality and identical security, or the United States, where none other than the defense secretary is openly advocating disrupting this parity?

Brown's bellicose speech is a concentrated expression of the views of the supporters of another cold war who are clearly gaining the upper hand in the United States. It is clearly designed to intimidate the nervous by a show of military might. But the times of the policy of diktat in the international arena are long gone. They can no longer be returned, no matter how much Washington wants this. Those who are inflaming militarist fever, seeking military advantages and rattling the saber may be greatly mistaken. No one can scare the Soviet Union. "Our valiant armed forces," L.I. Brezhnev stated in Alma-Ata on 29 August, "have everything necessary to rebuff any aggressor."

GULF ACTIVITY BELIES PROFESSION OF NEUTRALITY, NONINTERFERENCE

LD281315 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 5

[Nikolay Polyanov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "The Real Truth About the Double Game"]

[Text] The reassuring speeches of Washington politicians are like a smokescreen under cover of which a crime is prepared. [paragraph continues]

There have been plenty of assurances from the other side of the Atlantic to the effect that the United States wants nothing so passionately as to maintain neutrality in the military conflict between Iraq and Iran. Only recently Secretary of State Edmund Muskie stated in Chicago: "In view of the tense and unstable situation in the Persian Gulf region, we can see that even small conflicts there threaten to become big ones." The chief of the diplomatic department advised restraint and noninvolvement in "other people's wars." Similar words have also been heard from the White House incumbent.

But here is a strange thing: American vows about "noninterference" live happily side by side with...American interference. While the former rend the air, the latter is carried out noiselessly. An air armada is being sent to Oman and other Middle Eastern states. The American squadron in the Arabian Sea has grown to about 60 warships and support vessels, including two aircraft carriers--the Eisenhower and the Midway. Never before has Washington's military presence in these localities been as provocative as it is at present. But that is not all: An expeditionary gendarme corps is being prepared for dispatch to distant regions across the sea, thousands of miles from American shores. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, with his customary unceremonious manner, enlightened Americans on a television program: "We have done a great deal since January this year. We have reached agreements on strengthening our naval presence (in the Persian Gulf zone) and obtained the right to utilize bases in that region, and now we can send in American forces rapidly. We have devised a plan for the accelerated deployment of troops...." To cap it all there was a passage which smacked of bitter irony: "But the main thing is that we want to guarantee that this region is spared from outside domination."

Spared from outside domination! How? By means, apparently, of imported American gendarmes--that is, by means of "outside domination" in its most shameless form. You have to live in the world of Washington illusions, lose contact with reality and have a very low opinion of the powers of understanding of the broad public to hope that arguments of this kind will make any impression.

But let us look more attentively at what is happening. Washington asserts that it adheres to "strict neutrality" in the Iran-Iraq conflict. If it is now necessary to send dreadnoughts to the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, it says, this is only by virtue of cruel necessity: It is necessary to "keep open" the Strait of Hormuz, through which more than 60 tankers pass every day, carrying nearly one-third of the oil consumed by the West. But it is clear from the words of the President's national security adviser that the buildup of American Armed Forces in that region began long before the Iran-Iraq war--back in January. But even this is inaccurate, to put it mildly: The American military presence here began to assume a threatening scale much earlier--back in the first trubulent days of the Iranian revolution.

In the quest for a pretext for interference they seize on whatever is at hand, as we can see. First the ouster of the shah, then the Afghan events. And now they allude to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Meanwhile, to use Pentagon jargon, a "buildup effect" is being created gradually in the Middle East. Its essence is extremely simple--under pressure from Washington more and more countries in the region are making their bases available to the Americans, the necessary infrastructure is created for the military. Aircraft carriers and bombers are amassed as a assault forces and then the expeditionary gendarme corps joins them.

One pretext succeeds another. Reassuring speeches are made in Washington and loquacious generals do not stint the motley, deliberately confused facts and figures. Now, without too much noise, Oman is being turned into a landing strip for American bombers and a barracks for soldiers. The same fate lies in store for the United Arab emirates, Qatar, Bahrain.... Or take Saudi Arabia. Four American long-distance radar surveillance aircraft were recently sent there. But the four airborne spies were only the tip of the iceberg. According to two very well-informed American observers--Richard Burt and Bernard Gwertzman--the Pentagon is planning to send to Saudi Arabia two squadrons of F-14 planes, two squadrons of F-15's (a total of about 80 aircraft), several batteries of Hawk air defense missiles and military hardware intended for the American Rapid Deployment Force. In other words, a U.S. Armed Forces strike force is being created on the Arabian Peninsula in close proximity to Iran, Iraq and the region's other states. Thus the smokescreen set up by Washington politicians from time to time are dispersing.

However, as time goes on they renounce such comouflage more and more frequently. J. Carter recently recalled in public that when he became President he discovered that the United States "does not have a special quick-reaction capability in the extremely important Persian Gulf Zone." Please note: that was not in 1980, or even 1978, but 1976! Since then, in the President's words, the situation has changed. "We have deployed there beforehand military hardware for 12,000 Marines and military equipment for 500 aircraft. We have reached agreements on the utilization of military facilities in five different places in the region. We have sent two aircraft cqrrier task forces to the Indian Ocean."

So that is the result of the American vows of "noninterference"! An arbitrary approach in the world arena and the flouting of other people's sovereignty march hand in hand--they have even been elevated to the status of Washington's state policy. And people are seeing this more and more clearly both in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere in the world. The double game is no use--the familiar face of the gendarme comes to the surface.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON PRC NUCLEAR TEST

LD282028 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 27 Oct 80

["A threat to all"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Editorial office teleprinters bring new and new reports on international protests in connection with the nuclear test in the atmosphere which was carried out in China on October 16 and as a result of which a huge radioactive cloud developed and appears now over the territory of one country, now over that of another country. The test has been denounced by the Government of Australia. The Japanese Foreign Ministry has demanded that Beijing discontinue nuclear explosions in the atmosphere. The U.S. Department of State has brought the United States' "concern" to the notice of the Chinese side and stated that such actions constitute a hazard to human health. And how does Beijing react to all that? It does not react in any way.

Such a stand indicates not only that Beijing, like before, is unwilling to reckon with the interests of the security of other states and ignores the international public opinion. The nuclear explosion which was effected in China's west in the area of Lake Lobnor is another evidence that the militarist intoxication and the course towards the arms race remain one of the main elements of the Beijing leadership's greatpower, hegemonist policy.

As is known, there are no signatures of the PRC under any international agreement aimed at curbing the arms race. Beijing stubbornly says "no" to any proposals and measures connected with termination of material preparation for war. This equally applies to a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and a ban on the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, to the reduction of military budgets of states, and to the prohibition of the modification of the natural environment for military purposes. China categorically refuses to accede to the existing international treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons' tests and, as we see, actively continues testing them in the atmosphere in defiance of many countries' protests.

As was already mentioned, "concern" in connection with this another Chinese nuclear test in the atmosphere was expressed among others, by Washington, too. But the strange thing is this: Showing on the one hand, a quite warranted concern over the Chinese nuclear test (it is to be recalled that already several days after the explosion at Lake Lobnor, the Chinese radioactive cloud closely approached the Western coast of the USA), the selfsame Washington, on the other hand, in an increasingly open manner is taking a course towards "rapprochement" between the USA and China in the military field. Is it not evidenced, say, by the known U.S.-Chinese agreements of the deliveries of so-called double-purpose equipment to China?

Literally several days prior to the Chinese deadly mushroom's rising at the nuclear centre in the area of Lobnor, William Perry, U.S. under secretary of defence, summing up at a press conference in Washington the results of the visit of the U.S. military-political delegation to Beijing, admitted himself that the U.S. "aid" to China means "aid" in the modernisation of the Beijing military machine.

The gigantic Chinese radioactive cloud recorded over the territories of many sovereign states is the reminder: The aggressive Chinese militarism is a threat to all! including those countries of the West the certain circles of which, in pursuit of their selfish political aims, encourage and feed that militarism.

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON KARMAL USSR VISIT CONTINUES

IZVESTIYA on Visit, Ties

LD281627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by M. Ilinskiy under the rubric "On International Topics": "USSR-Afghanistan: Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] It was with a sense of profound satisfaction and pride that the Soviet and Afghan peoples and all progressive mankind, loyal to the cause of peace and detente, greeted the results of the conversations and talks between the USSR and DRA leaders and the statement by the Soviet Union and the DRA signed during the official friendly visit to the Soviet land by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and DRA prime minister.

This significant visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government adds an important and impressive chapter to the annals of Soviet-Afghan relations of friendship, fraternity, good neighborliness and cooperation. It was the first foreign visit at a high party and government level since the beginning of the second stage of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

The Soviet-Afghan talks and the statement by the Soviet Union and the DRA are the focal point of international press, radio and television coverage. Emphasis is placed on our countries' firm adherence to the cause of peace and detente, complete mutual understanding, unity of views and determination to strengthen and deepen friendship and cooperation. And this is natural. Indeed, with the victory of the national democratic revolution, especially at its second stage, the traditional good-neighborly relations between our states and peoples have become relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation.

The international public knows how much harm Afghanistan suffered as a result of outside counterrevolutionary intervention and imperialist interference in the DRA's internal affairs. The forces of imperialism and hegemonism pursued and are still pursuing the goal of depriving the Afghan people of their revolutionary gains. But "it is time those who are encroaching on the DRA realized that their adventurist plans are doomed," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his 16 October speech in the Grand Kremlin Palace. "The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The Afghan people and their government have the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and all the world's progressive forces.

"We will firmly protect the security interests of both our states and fulfill our international duty to the Afghan people and to their government headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal in full accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter."

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan are pursuing a consistent peace-loving policy aimed at normalizing the situation in the Middle East region. This was strikingly manifested once again during the talks and meetings on Soviet soil. Both sides advocated the achievement of a political settlement of the DRA situation, which would have a positive effect on the situation in the region and would contribute an improvement in the world political climate. And the path to such a settlement lies through the effective cessation of outside intervention and through the achievement of appropriate accords between the governments of the DRA and its neighbors, above all Pakistan, on the basis of the 14 May 1980 proposals made by the Afghan Government.

As is known, the purpose of Soviet assistance to Afghanistan is to halt all forms of imperialist interference in Afghan affairs and help the heroic republic to restore, boost and further develop its economy.

Therefore, the question of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent, which is on DRA territory at the request of the Afghan Government in accordance with the 5 December 1978 treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation and the UN Charter, can be examined in the context of a political settlement and not before aggression against the DRA has totally ended and guarantees of the nonresumption of subversive actions from abroad against the Afghan people and their government have been given.

The Soviet-Afghan talks reaffirmed the principled nature of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. "The history of Afghan-Soviet relations," Comrade B. Karmal noted, "is being daily enriched in its ascending development by new manifestations of fraternity, friendship and cooperation and is developing in an unprecedented manner." In fact, there is much remarkable evidence on Afghan soil of our peoples' historical friendship. Modern highways, industrial enterprises, such as the (Dzhangalakskiy) vehicle repair plant, the housing construction combine and mechanized bakery in Kabul, power stations, irrigation installations, farms in Jalalabad, gas and oil fields, the nitrogen fertilizer plant in Mazar-e Sharif, educational establishments training skilled national cadres....I could give numerous examples of the Soviet Union's selfless traditional friendly assistance to Afghanistan. All have been important milestones in the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

During the conversations and talks, the statement notes, the sides rated highly the level of Soviet-Afghan technical, economic and trade ties and stated that this cooperation is becoming stable and long-term and is acquiring new content. Taking into account the paramount and long-term tasks of the DRA national economy the forms of Soviet-Afgan cooperation will expand and improve.

The history of Afghan-Soviet relations, originated by the great Lenin, is an example of mutual respect and friendship, good neighborliness and equality. Economic cooperation as assumed a dynamic and comprehensive character. Contacts between party, state and public organizations and cultural and scientific institutions are growing ever stronger and will be deepened.

The change in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peace, freedom, national independence, democracy, social justice and progress provoked resistance on the part of imperialist reactionary circles trying to obstruct this insuperable historical process, impose a new round of the arms race, undermine detente and bring back the cold war. But advocates of imperialist adventures must see that none of the problems of concern to mankind can be solved from a position of strength and policy of diktat. It is in this connection that emphasis is placed on the Soviet Union's well-known proposals aimed at strengthening peace and curbing the arms race which is in keeping with the fundamental interests of all the world's peoples.

The visit to the Soviet Union by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, the Afghan and international press believes, will impart new impetus to the development of fraternal bilateral relations. It is of exceptional importance in the matter of deepening the detente process and it makes a positive contribution to the peoples' common struggle for peace and disarmament and against imperialism's aggressive policy, the struggle to strengthen the peoples' political and economic freedom and independence.

Karmal Meeting With Shevardnadze

LD212204 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister, during his talks yesterday with the general secretary of the Georgian Communist Party, said: The people of Afghanistan regard the disinterested assistance of the USSR as indicative of the realization of the desires of the Soviet people toward the implementation of the humanitarian policy of the USSR and of the development of friendship between the two countries.

After his arrival yesterday in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, Babrak Karmal conferred with Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the CPSU Politburo and general secretary of the Georgian Communist Party. He said: The friendship between our people is continuing and the benefit of this friendship were once again shown during the Sawr revolutoin. Karmal went on: The people of Afghanistan are grateful to the people of the USSR for their all-round and fraternal assistance.

Shevardnadze in reply talked about the successes which the people of Georgia have achieved during recent years in the areas of economy, culture and education as a result of the indefatigable work and struggle of the workers and toilers.

Karmal Interview

LD250332 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The general secretary of the Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, and DRA prime minister, Babrak Karmal, while returning from Tbilisi to Moscow, gave an interview to a Radio Moscow reporter on the plane. The interview went as follows:

Babrak Karmal said: For the friendly, sincere and fraternal invitation which was given to me and my freinds accompanying me by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, I express my gratitude, the PDPA Central Committee that is, the party of Afghanistan's working class and toiling people; the DRA Revolutionary Council and the government, to the noble people of the USSR, the party and Government of the USSR, and to esteemed Leonid Brezhnev.

Babrak Karmal added that, as concerns this friendship, we can say confidently that in this world no forces, including the black reaction, world imperialism, Chinese chauvinism or other evil forces, can (?break this friendship).

Babrak Karmal said: In our meeting with the great party of the USSR and the Soviet Government leaders, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, we had useful and constructive discussions. In these discussions our goal and aim has been the peace and security of the world and the strength of international detente and peace and security in the region. As for my journey to the Afghan people's great friend, the USSR, which occured on behalf of the party, the government and the people and in accordance with their desire, I think that this fraternal, sincere and warm welcome and hospitality, in reality, is for the people of free, independent, and revolutionary Afghanistan, and, in fact, this is how it is.

[Kabul in English to Europe at 1900 GMT on 25 October repeats the Karmal Radio Moscow interview with the following variations:

[Paragraph one, Kabul English version, notes that Karmal was returning "from Tbilisi to Leningrad," in stead of "Moscow."

[Paragraph three, Kabul English version reads: "Babrak Karmal added that, as concerns this friendship, we can say confidently that in this world no forces, including the black reaction, world imperialism, Chinese chauvinism or other evil forces, cannot slightly disturb this."]

IMPERIALISM 'MOUTHPIECES' REFUTED ON KABUL UNIVERSITY SITUATION

LD282103 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 28 Oct, TASS--(From TASS correspondent R. Musin)--Hostile Western propaganda attempted again to denigrate the achievements of the working people of Afghanistan, referring to non-existent sources, mouthpieces of imperialism and reaction, displeased with progressive revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan.

[They] have been spreading for several days the clearly incendiary reports that the situation at Kabul University is, allegedly, not tranquil, that the majority of students stay away from classes, that they "called a strike". What is really happening at Kabul University, the biggest educational establishment of Afghanistan?

Western propaganda that seeks to slander our revolution was clearly engaged in wishful thinking, pro-rector of the university for science department Gulam Rasul told the TASS correspondent.

Indeed, separate criminal elements who got into Kabul circulated leaflets urging students to call a strike, pupils to stay away from studies and traders to close their shops, he said. But no one fell for this hostile propaganda. Studies in all the 13 departments of the university were not disrupted if only once. Students did not fall for outright provocation whose aim was to deceive the Afghan people, to mislead the world public. Another sortie of mercenaries of imperialism and reaction has failed and this is largely due to student party organisations that held meetings and explained true aspirations of the enemies of the Afghan revolution, Gulam Rasul stressed. There is no doubt that such attempts will be resolutely rebuffed in the future, too.

SUCCESSES AGAINST 'THUGS' IN BAGHLAN PROVINCE REPORTED

LD282036 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 28 Oct, TASS--Another group of counterrevolutionary elements was liquidated as a result of successful operations held by the People's Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the north of Afghanistan, in Baghlan Province. The thugs were terrorizing the population, attacking people on roads and thus trying to hamper normal work of people of the province. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports that weapons of the U.S., Chinese and Pakistani makes were seized from the thugs.

AFGHAN RELIGIOUS LEADER ON RELIGIOUS RITES IN USSR

LD282200 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Ashkhabad, 28 Oct, TASS--"In the Soviet Union there are no obstacles whatever to observing religious rites and customs," Moulyavi Mohammad Salim Elmi from Kabul said in a TASS interview. He was visiting the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia as a member of a large delegation of public figures from Afghanistan.

The visitors acquainted themselves with the economic and cultural achievements of the Turkmen people.

"In Ashkhabad we met with the esteemed Moslem Cherkez Ishan, enjoyed his hospitality and worshipped together," the representative of Afghan Moslems said. "In Tashauz we celebrated holy Kurban-Bayram together with the imam of the local mosque, Khatis Yusupov, and other Moslems."

"One of the Sura (chapters of the Koran) proclaims that all people on earth are brothers, that they must live in peace and friendship. Confirmation of these lofty words has been the disinterested friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and the USSR. We treasure this friendship and will strengthen it in every way," the religious leader from Kabul said.

He noted with satisfaction the results of the visit to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, prime minister and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the results of his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

BREZHNEV ABSENCE FROM REDDY MOSCOW BANQUET EXAMINED

BK240535 Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[D. P. Kumar commentary: "Why Brezhnev Did Not Attend Banquet?"]

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Oct--The president, who returned to the capital on Sunday [12 October], conducted himself with great dignity and turned his week-long visit to the Soviet Union into one truly of goodwill, despite the embarrassment caused by President Brezhnev keeping away from the banquet that Mr Reddy had organized for him. Mr Reddy knew that the relations between the two countries were too precious to be allowed to be impaired by such an incident, he did not fail, however, to make his reactions known to the Russians.

Mr Brazhnev's failure to turn up at the dinner is not as simple as it is made out to be. It still rankles, the explanations notwithstanding. The controversy lingers presumably because the real reason why Mr Brezhnev did not come to dinner has not yet been stated or made known by either side.

Briefly the facts are that the Indian president had invited Mr Brezhnev to a banquet in return for the one given to him the previous evening. It was organized at a dacha named "House of Reception" on Lenin Hill. As far as the Indian reporters accompanying Mr Reddy knew, the invitation had been accepted by Mr Brezhnev, and had been put on the official programme.

The day the return banquet was to have taken place it was whispered that there was a likelihood of Mr Brezhnev not attending it. The guests assembled at the glittering House of Reception and waited for an hour. There was no sign of Mr. Brezhnev. The Indian ambassador, Mr I. K. Gujral, then asked the guests to take their seats, and what was to have been a return banquet was turned into a dinner hosted by Mr Veerendra Patil, union minister for petroleum, who was the president's minister-in-waiting. Mr Patil proposed the toast for the health of the deputy prime minister, Mr Arkipov, the highest Soviet dignitary present.

Rumours were afloat that President Reddy, on hearing that the Soviet president was not going to attend the banquet, threatened to cancel the function. He later decided to let it be held but not go himself. After the dinner, the waiting reporters were informed by an Indian official who had apparently just then consulted the Soviet ambassador in India that even the evening Mr Brezhnev had given the banquet in honour of Mr Reddy he had expressed doubts about his ability to attend a return banquet as he was "heavily preoccupied". His failure to turn up did not really mean any discourtesy to the Indian president.

Interesting developments followed the event. The Soviet foreign minister, Mr Andrey Gromyko, who had just returned from New York, called on Mr Reddy at his suite in the Kremlin palace ostensibly for an exchange of views on the international situation. But what he told the president reportedly was that Mr Brezhnev could not attend the banquet in his honour because of the sudden demise the same evening of a valued colleague and member of the Politburo, Mr Tikhonov [as published].

The news of the Politburo member's death undoubtedly made Mr Reddy very sad. The next morning he found it inconvenient to visit an exhibition on Soviet progress which was originally on the schedule, no doubt causing Soviet leaders to feel that the visiting Indian president had taken to heart the absence of Mr Brezhnev at the dinner.

Mr Reddy, however, felt that the Soviet side had made amends when Mr Brezhnev arrived at his suite early in the morning to accompany him to Moscow airport from where he flew to Leningrad on the next lap of his visit. In terms of protocol, it would have been enough for Mr Brezhnev to have seen Mr Reddy off at the airport. During the 30-minute ride to the airport, Mr Brezhnev possibly repeated his reason for being absent at the dinner.

What is one to conclude from all this? It is not as if it was not quite in order for the Indian president to throw a banquet for the Soviet president, because the latter is the chief executive and Mr Reddy is not. In 1970, when Mr V.V. Giri went to Moscow, he gave a banquet which was attended by Mr Podgornyy; the explanation that there was some goofing-up in the protocol, that there was a "lack of communication," does not appear to be convincing. The Russians would not allow such a major faux pas to take place only because of some flaw in protocol. The bereavement plea that came to be advanced later also does not seem to explain everything fully.

Is it possible that Mr Brezhnev's decision not to attend the dinner was intended to convey Soviet displeasure over something? Looking at the way things happened, it would be unrealistic to dismiss the idea. Is it because India's stand on certain international developments is not on all fours with that of the Soviet Union? Mr Reddy's banquet speech the previous evening was innocuous, so that could not be the reason. It is reported that Mr Gromyko came back from New York the same day after consultations with U.S. leaders, and soon after his arrival there was a high-level meeting of Politburo members who must have discussed matters in the context of the west Asian war.

That there are differences between the two countries on international matters is admitted, and despite this there is a "commonality of approach" which is stressed again and again. In a statement issued in Moscow, it was also acknowledged that "India is making a weighty contribution to the struggle against the threat of war, for consolidation of peace and security of peoples at international forums and in the nonaligned movement."

The president's visit to Leningrad went off grandly and there he met and had a cordial exchange of views with Mr Romanov, an important Politburo member and an up and coming Soviet leader. Despite the banquet incident, Mr Reddy's visit was on the whole a big success.

Another dimension was added to the visit by Mr Veerendra Patil's request to the Soviet Union to supply crude to India. Since India is finding it difficult to get crude because of the Iran-Iraq war, it was quite in order for Mr Patil to seek a long term arrangement with the Soviet Union for part of India's needs. But even in this matter, India has drawn a blank. There were hopes of getting an extra half a million tonnes of crude to meet this year's needs, but the Soviet authorities did not find it possible to concede this because of their own difficulties, and by the time Mr Brezhnev comes to India, possibly in December to make a gesture, the year will have come to a close.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIRILENKO VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Speech at Slovakia Rally

AU271721 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on a speech by Andrey Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting in the Jaslovske Bohunice Nuclear Powerplant on 23 October; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In the opening part of his speech Comrade Andrey Kirilenko expressed his thanks for the warm reception and the cordial greetings addressed by the participants in the meeting to the Soviet people and their Leninist party. IN THE NAME OF LEONID BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM, HE GREETED ALL THOSE PRESENT AND WISHED THE CZECHOSLOVAK AND SOVIET BUILDERS OF THE IMPORTANT PROJECT MANY SUCCESSES IN THEIR WORK.

In his speech he stressed the importance of the present period of Czechoslovakia's and the Soviet Union's preparations for the supreme deliberations of their communist parties. The party congresses will undoubtedly become, he stressed, landmarks in the two countries' life, will assess the results of the present building period and determine the further advance in building advanced socialist and communism.

THE PAST 5 YEARS, COMRADE A. KIRILENKO SAID, REPRESENTED FOR SOCIALIST CZECHOSLOVAKIA A PERIOD OF GREAT AND FRUITFUL WORK, A PERIOD OF CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES IN ALL AREAS OF SOCIAL LIFE. THE SUCCESSES ARE A RESULT OF THE CREATIVE WORK OF THE WORKERS CLASS, COOPERATIVE FARMERS AND THE INTELLIGENTSIA, PERFORMED UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CPCZ. THEY ARE A RESULT OF THE JOINT EFFORTS OF CZECHS AND SLOVAKS, WHO ARE WORKING IN UNSHAKABLE UNITY FOR THE PROSPERITY OF THEIR BEAUTIFUL HOMELAND--THE CSSR.

IN UNION WITH THE FRATERNAL CZECH NATION SLOVAKIA HAS ACHIEVED TRUE EQUALITY ON THE PATH OF SOCIALISM AND A HIGH LEVEL OF ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. ITS PRESENT INDUSTRIAL IMAGE IS BEING SHAPED BY LARGE ENTERPRISES, WELL KNOWN IN THE USSR, SUCH AS THE EAST SLOVAK IRON WORKS IN KOSICE, THE ENGINEERING PLANT IN MARTIN OR THE LARGE PETROCHEMICAL COMBINE IN BRATISLAVA.

THIS REPUBLIC OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, FLOURISHING AND DEVELOPING DYNAMICALLY IN THE UNITED SOCIALIST STATE OF CZECHS AND SLOVAKS, HAD BEEN FOUGHT FOR BY THE HEROES OF THE SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING, AMONG WHOM WAS COMRADE GUSTAV HUSAK, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CSSR PRESIDENT. SOVIET SOLDIERS HEROICALLY FOUGHT FOR THE HAPPY FUTURE OF YOUR HOMELAND AGAINST THE HITLERITE USURPERS. IN OCTOBER 1944, 36 YEARS AGO, THE SOVIET ARMY BEGAN TO LIBERATE CZECHOSLOVAKIA. ITS RANKS INCLUDED AT THAT TIME COMRADE LEONID BREZHNEV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM.

The Soviet people rejoice at the successes of the working people of fraternal Czechoslovakia and note with satisfaction that OUR PARTIES AND NATIONS ARE MARCHING SIDE BY SIDE. WE HAVE THE COMMON GOAL AND MUTUAL INTEREST IN STRENGTHENING COOPERATION IN ALL AREAS OF SOCIAL LIFE. The socialist countries are increasingly uniting their creative efforts in solving new, exacting national economic tasks.

The nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice, too, has been built in cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet designers, producers of installations, builders, assembly workers, adjusters [nastavovaci] and employees taking care of the operation. It is a good example of mutual assistance of socialist countries in solving complicated construction tasks.

Here at the meeting I see next to Czechoslovak comrades my countrymen; they are working in one collective, united by joint work. Your work is thriving, as in all good working families.

We have been told that you are developing socialist competition, are fulfilling joint pledges and forming international brigades and working shifts in solving production tasks. IT IS PRECISELY SUCH EVERYDAY PRACTICAL ACTIVITY THAT CONSTITUTES THE MUTUAL COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR NATIONS AND COUNTRIES AND CONTRIBUTES TO THE FACT THAT WE PURSUE OUR JOINT TARGETS WITH ASSURANCE.

The construction of the first complex of the nuclear powerplant in Jaslovske Bohunice has been successfully completed thanks to this cooperation, purposeful and coordinated work, professional skills and a profound feeling of responsibility. Two blocs with a joint power-generating capacity of 880,000 kilowatts are already in operation and the plan of electricity production is being fulfilled. That is a great victory, comrades, and we congratulate you wholeheartedly!

There is no need to speak at length about the great future of nuclear power. It is known that the consumption of fuels and energy is growing intensively in the present world. The prospects of developing socialist construction, which provides--in its realization--the basis for progress in all other spheres of social life, depend on the satisfaction of such needs.

THE SOVIET UNION, FAITHFUL TO ITS INTERNATIONALIST OBLIGATION, SUPPLIES FRATERNAL COUNTRIES WITH CONSIDERABLE AMOUNTS OF RAW MATERIALS FOR FUELS AND ENERGY. HOWEVER, IT MUST BE REALIZED THAT RESERVES OF CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS AND COAL ARE NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE. BESIDES, EXTRACTION CONDITIONS ARE GETTING WORSE. THAT IS WHY THE TASKS OF REDUCING CONSUMPTION OF FUELS AND POWER PER PRODUCTION UNIT, MAKING MORE ECONOMICAL THE OPERATION OF AGGREGATES AND INSTALLATIONS AND OBTAINING SYNTHETIC FUELS AND NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY PERTINENT.

IN OTHER WORDS, LIFE ITSELF AND THE NEED TO INCREASE SOCIAL PRODUCTION AND IMPROVE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS DICTATE DEVELOPING NUCLEAR POWER. The countries of the socialist community have started building that future-oriented branch on the basis of their own powerful economic and scientifice-technical potential, with the advantages of the socialist international division of labor, and are bound to attain the set goal. It is precisely international division of labor, particularly broad exchange in the technical and technological spheres, which is, as is known, a natural process of present world development. It is equally no secret that capitalist monopolies and imperialist states are placing this development trend on an unequal footing in an attempt to take advantage of it for their profit interests and to turn it into an instrument of political pressure and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Communists are resolutely fighting imperialist policy in that area. IN ITS PRACTICE, BY SETTING AN EXAMPLE, SOCIALISM CORROBORATES EQUALITY, MUTUAL ADVANTAGES AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE. SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR AND ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG THE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES CORRESPOND WITH THE INTERESTS OF EACH OF THEM AS WELL AS THE COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE AND CONTRIBUTE TO THEIR JOINT PROGRESS.

One of the outstanding examples of the advantages of socialist economic integration is the treaty on international production specialization and cooperation and mutual deliveries of installations for nuclear powerplants for the next 10 years, signed within CEMA. Czechoslovakia has assigned an important role in implementing that treaty. The CSSR will manufacture reactors and other installations for nuclear powerplants to be built in our, as well as other socialist countries. The fraternal countries, in turn, will supply raw materials, technology and merchandise needed by the Czechoslovak national economy. This sphere, too, manifests the creative force of friendship and cooperation among fraternal nations.

Czechoslovakia has a longstanding reputation as a country of talented machine builders, metallurgists, miners and champions in the production of beautiful glass and china. A new item has now appeared as a testimonial to the country--nuclear power engineering. That demonstrates, comrades, the high technical level of Czechoslovak industry, the skills of your country's workers and technical-engineering intelligentsia.

THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BE SATISFIED WITH THE FACT THAT ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE USSR AND THE CSSR IS DEVELOPING SUCCESSFULLY, BENEFITING BOTH SIDES, AND THAT THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS KEEPS CONSTANTLY INCREASING. IN THE CURRENT 5-YEAR PLAN IT WILL AMOUNT TO R30 BILLION, IN THE FOLLOWING 5-YEAR PLAN TO R40 BILLION.

GOOD PREREQUISITES TO INTENSIFY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES ARE CREATED BY THE PROGRAM OF PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 1990, AGREED UPON BY THE TWO COUNTRIES. SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK COOPERATION HAS GOOD PROSPECTS. THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE FIRMLY RESOLVED TO CONTINUE TO ADVANCE ALONG WITH YOU AND TO CONSTANTLY ENRICH RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES.

If we are to speak of the main things that determine the life of our party and the land of the soviets now--it is the all-round, businesslike and responsible preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee session 2 days ago was held with that in mind. It discussed the plan of the Soviet Union's social and economic development for 1981 and formulated the prospects for the next 5-year period.

THE IMPORTANT SPEECH BY COMRADE L. BREZHNEV, UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED BY THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE SESSION, POINTED TO THE KEY TASKS AND MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE SOVIET SOCIETY'S COMPREHENSIVE PROGRESS.

OUR COUNTRY, RELYING ON ITS ATTAINED DEVELOPMENT LEVEL, IS DETERMINED IN THE EIGHTIES TO ENSURE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY OF THE SOVIET UNION AS A WHOLE AND EACH UNION REPUBLIC. WE WILL CONTINUE TO CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE ORIENTATION TOWARD IMPROVING PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS, TOWARD CREATING MORE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE.

THAT IS WHY INCREASING EMPHASIS IS BEING PLACED ON RAISING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION, SPEEDING UP SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AND INCREASING LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. MODERNIZATION OF FUNDAMENTAL BRANCHES SUCH AS THE POWER-GENERATING INDUSTRY, METALLURGY, MACHINE BUILDING, CHEMISTRY AND TRANSPORTATION IS BEING PLANNED. PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS WILL ALSO CONTINUE TO DEVELOP. IMPORTANT MEASURES ARE BEING PREPARED TO EXPAND THE PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. HOUSING CONSTRUCTION WILL ALSO CONTINUE TO EXPAND INTENSIVELY.

AS YOU CAN SEE, IT IS A GREAT COMPLEX OF TASKS. EVEN THOUGH THE TASKS ARE NOT SIMPLE, OUR PARTY AND OUR PEOPLE ARE FIRMLY DETERMINED TO FULFILL THEM AND TO ENSURE THE FURTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROGRESS OF SOVIET SOCIETY.

In addition to creative work in building communism, the CPSU and the Soviet state are also struggling increasingly actively against the danger of war, for halting the feverish pursuit of armament, for disarmament, peace and the security of nations.

IN THIS CONTEXT I WOULD LIKE TO PARTICULARLY STRESS THE FACT THAT IN ALL BASIC QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL POLICY THE CPSU AND THE CPCZ HOLD IDENTICAL VIEWS AND ASSUME A COMMON ATTITUDE.

You know that the contemporary world is experiencing tense moments. The dangerous activity of Washington and NATO and their partners, the Chinese hegemonists, is directed against detente and peace. American imperialism is engaged in feverish military preparations. It strives to attain military superiority over the socialist community and conducts criminal propaganda of nuclear warfare. The forces of imperialism and aggression act against the liberation movement of peoples, use various means and methods to hamper the development of socialist countries, try to interfere in their internal affairs and do not relinquish their designs to undermine the very foundations of the socialist system.

The causes of such a policy lie in the obvious attempt of world reaction to regain lost positions and to turn back the wheel of history to bygone times when a handful of imperialist states controlled the wealth and destinies of many countries and whole continents.

TO THWART THE DESIGNS OF AGGRESSIVE FORCES, DEFEND PEACE, HALT THE FEVERISH PURSUIT OF ARMAMENT AND UPHOLD DETENTE--THAT IS NOW THE HISTORICAL TASK OF ALL THOSE WHO CHERISH PEACE IN OUR WORLD, COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV SAID.

COMMUNISTS, DOING THEIR UTMOST TO PERFORM THAT TOPICAL TASK, VIEW TOMORROW WITH CONFIDENCE. THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES NOW HAVE A HUGE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE AT THEIR DISPOSAL. THEY HAVE A DEFENSE POTENTIAL THAT RELIABLY GUARDS THE SOCIALIST GAINS OF THE PEOPLES. THEY HAVE ON THEIR SIDE THE MORAL STRENGTH--THE HISTORICAL CORRECTNESS OF THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

THE SOVIET UNION, FAITHFUL TO LENIN'S LEGACY, CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTS FOREIGN POLICY IN THE INTEREST OF THE VICTORY OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM. WE ARE GLAD THAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR THESE NOBLE GOALS ALONGSIDE OUR CZECHOSLOVAK BROTHERS, THE PEOPLES OF OTHER COUNTRIES OF SOCIALISM AND ALL FORCES OF PEACE AND PROGRESS IN THE WORLD.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD281511 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] To Maj Gen Comrade C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces personnel and on my own behalf I send you and all Romanian servicemen sincere congratulations and best wishes on the 36th anniversary of the creation of the army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

I express the confidence that the further development of the cooperation between our countries' armed forces will continue to serve the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

On this portentous day I wish all Romanian Army personnel further successes in martial labor in the interests of strengthening the defense capacility of their motherland and all the Warsaw Pact countries.

With communist greeetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

JANOS PETER RECEIVES PEOPLES FRIENDSHIP AWARD

LD290038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Janos Peter, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, has been awarded the Order of Friendship Among Peoples. The award is conferred for his great contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and in connection with his 70th birthday.

EEC DECIDES TO LIFT RESTRICTIONS ON SALE OF BARLEY TO USSR

LD250430 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, 24 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

An official spokesman for the Commission of the European Communities told a TASS correspondent today that the executive organ of the EEC decided to lift restrictions on sales of barley to the Soviet Union. In this way, the Commission of European Communities has in effect divorced itself from the Washington-imposed policy of curtailing trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union, which runs completely counter to the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The spokesman for the Commission of the European Communities also said that the commission was prepared, beginning from November 20, to supply the Soviet Union with 300,000 tons of barley which were sold annually by the EEC to the Soviet Union before the introduction of the embargo. The Commission of the European Communities also promises to grant export subsides to those firms of the "Nine" which will carry out the supplies of barley to the USSR.

The decision by the EEC's executive organ was influenced by the position of West-European farmers, including the French, who demanded the lifting of the embargo since the measure ran counter to their interests. Political analysts in the Belgian capital regard the decision of the Commission of the European Communities as admission of the failure of the plans of U.S. President Carter to bring economic pressure to bear on the Soviet Union.

Kornilov on Embargo 'Background'

LD290104 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The Commission of the European Community has decided to give up the embargo on the sale of barley to the Soviet Union. What is the background of this decision? Here is a commentary by Yuriy Kornilov:

As is known, Carter's administration some time ago became the promoter of a grain embargo against the Soviet Union. In January, under the pretext of events in Afghanistan and contrary to the decision [words indistinct], Washington announced a more rigid trade policy toward the Soviet Union. At the same time, in order to influence the Soviet Union the American administration tried to make other Western powers follow this road, especially its NATO allies. What is the outcome of the U.S. adventure with the grain embargo which began 9 months ago? The Soviet Union has not suffered any damage. For the first time in this 5-year period the harvest exceeded 200 million tons. Washington did not succeed in isolating the Soviet Union in international trade either. Trade is something which is based on reciprocal advantages and the USSR is acquiring large quantities of goods which the United States does not want to sell to our country, thus violating, among other things, contracts which have been concluded.

Washington's anti-Soviet grain embargo has turned out to be a boomerang which hit those who had launched the ill-fated discriminatory idea. According to the American press, the U.S. economy has suffered a loss of over $8 billion because of the grain embargo. A majority of U.S. senators were against Carter's adventure. West European public opinion is urging not to follow the example of those American circles which are subordinating the interests of interstate cooperation to their insatiable international ambitions, relying above all on negotiating from a position of strength.

As the well-known West German trade unionist (Lowerehr) noted any West European attempt to follow in U.S. footsteps and impose an economic boycott, politically directed against the Soviet Union, is bound to result in lower economic activity, aggravating the problems of unemployment and many other burning social problems. Today, as seen by the decision of the Commission of the European Community, this statement is becoming increasingly more relevant for Western Europe.

SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG: USSR WILLING TO SUPPLY GAS TO W. BERLIN

DW291021 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 29 Oct 80 p 29

[Article signed W.S.: "Soviet Union Willing To Deliver Natural Gas to West Berlin"]

[Text] Berlin--On principle the Soviet Union is prepared, as before, to deliver natural gas to West Berlin. This is what Vladimir Belusov, head of the Soviet foreign trade bureau in West Berlin, said during a talk with newsmen on the forthcoming export exhibition by Soviet foreign trade associations in West Berlin. It is generally known that the Soviet natural gas pipeline was extended to East Berlin in 1979. A continuation of the pipeline to West Berlin would not pose any technical difficulty, but negotiations on this matter have not been held since the invasion of Afghanistan.

At the Soviet exhibition, 16 foreign trade associations will exhibit their products. The fair, which will be held from 31 October to 9 November, is the third of its type. The Soviet side plans, above all, to step up its delivery of consumer goods. Conversely, the Soviets also endeavor to purchase more from West Berlin companies. This year alone 120 delivery contracts have been concluded with West Berlin companies. Current efforts are aimed at a continuation of the delivery by the Borsig Corporation of ball-type valves for the transport of crude oil and natural gas, and at the purchase of chemicals and pesticides, especially the beet herbicide Batanal which the Schering Corporation has been delivering to the USSR for years.

REACTOR AT LOVISA-2 NUCLEAR PLANT LAUNCHED

LD280832 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Helsinki, 28 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondents Voito Leskinen and Nikolay Gorbunov report: The builders of the nuclear power plant near the Finnish town of Lovisa--a major project of the Soviet-Finnish cooperation--have been witness to a remarkable event--the physical launching of the reactor at the Lovisa-2 nuclear power plant.

After the trial-run of all the systems, the reactor will gradually reach the design parameters and the power plant will be included into the Finnish overall energy system.

The year 1977 marked the beginning of the peaceful use of the atomic energy in Finland. In the country's south, on the island of Hastholm, Soviet and Finnish specialists built a nuclear power plant Lovisa-1, Finland's first large nuclear power plant. During the years of its industrial exploitation, the nuclear power plant and the Soviet equipment have shown a reliable performance. Professor of Finland's State Scientific and Technological Centre Pekka Silvennojnen, a leading specialist in this field, gave a high appraisal to the level of safety of the Lovisa nuclear power plant.

The successful exploitation of the Lovisa-1 nuclear power plant enhanced our general prestige, says member of the directorate of the customer, the state stockholding society Imatran Vojma, Kalve'i Numminen. The plant's technical level meets high standards. Thus specialists from many countries who have visited the power plant rank the degree of its automation as one of the best in the world. During the three years, the nuclear power plant has generated over 10 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power.

Imatran Vojma has strong long-standing ties of cooperation with the Soviet Union, Penti Alyaioki, the firm's general director, said in an interview with TASS correspondents. In the sixties, we built, on a Soviet order, four hydroelectric power stations in northern Karelia. But the centrepiece of our cooperation is of course the nuclear power plant in Lovisa.

The joint experience accumulated in Lovisa by Soviet and Finnish specialists, Penti Alyaioki pointed out, will be used in developing control and measuring instruments and automation equipment for nuclear power plants now under construction in the Soviet Union. Possibilities are being examined for joint ventures in third countries. Such relations accord with the mutual interests of our countries and constitute implementation of the long-term programme for the development and deepening of the trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Finland till 1990.

SOVIET-FRENCH ENVIRONMENTAL MEETING, COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD260055 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0816 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 25 Oct (TASS)--Cooperation between the USSR and France continues to develop successfully in various spheres and directions in the interests of the two countries, peace and detente. This is shown by the fifth meeting which has just been held in Paris of the Soviet-French working group on environmental problems.

The participants in the meeting summed up the results of cooperation in the past 5-year period, reviewed questions of cooperation for 1981-2 and also the program for exchange of specialists for 1982. The sides noted that the program of cooperation as a whole is being successfully implemented, in particular in the sphere of atmospheric pollution, improving methods of treating effluents in the oil industry and petrochemical complexes.

Satisfaction was expressed at the meeting with regard to the participation of representatives of industry in implementing the exchanges and the wish was expressed that such participation should be extended in the future to all questions of cooperation. The French side proposed a new theme of cooperation on waste-free technology which was supported by the Soviet delegation.

The published protocol of the working group's meeting stresses that Soviet-French cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection is developing on a mutually advantageous basis and is promoting progress in solving these problems in both countries. The next meeting of the group will be held in the autumn of 1981.

The meeting of the working group took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Pierre Woltner, deputy head of the board for prevention of pollution of the Ministry of the Environment and Living Conditions and head of the French delegation, stated in an interview. We express satisfaction with the great volume of work that has been done. The meeting which has just ended, shows that Franco-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection is becoming ever more concrete and fruitful year by year.

REPORTAGE ON USSR VISIT OF CHAIRMAN MENGISTU CONTINUES

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD281310 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS--A friendly conversation between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission to Organize a Working People's Party of Ethiopia, took place in the Kremlin today.

A desire to perfect the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia was expressed from both sides.

Leonid Brezhnev stated that the Soviet Union will continue to render assistance to the Ethiopian people in building the national economy, in training cadres for the national economy, in developing science and culture, and fostering the health care system.

The conversation confirmed the identity of the two countries' stands on topical questions of our times and the community of their approach to the situation in various parts of the world.

Leonid Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed satisfaction with the course of the talks and emphasized that they will serve as a good stimulus to the further development and deepening of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation and will make it possible to open up new prospects for joint actions in the international arena.

Participants in Talks

LD281314 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct, TASS--Soviet-Ethiopian talks have ended in the Kremlin today.

The talks were held:

From the Soviet side by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, USSR First Deputy Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov;

From the Ethiopian side--by Chairman of the Provosional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission for Organizing a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, (COPWE), Mengistu Haile Mariam; member of the PMAC Standing Committee and the COPWE Executive Committee, National Defence Minister, Brigadier-General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan; member of the PMAC Standing Committee and the COPWE Executive Committee, head of the COPWE International Department Berhanu Baye; member of the PMAC Standing Committee and the COPWE Executive Committee, Vice Chairman of the Supreme Council for holding the national revolutionary campaign of development and central planning Addis Tedla.

During the talks were specified the main trends in the further development of friendly relatons between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia. Great attention was devoted to examining questions of Soviet-Ethiopian economic cooperation.

A discussion was continued on some international issues. Both sides unanimously declared for vigorous struggle against the growth of military danger, for a peaceful political settlement of disputable issues, for turning detente into a stable trend of international life.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

MARSHAL OGARKOV CONFERS WITH MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD281603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Talks at Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 19 October Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, met with Lt Gen A.J. Chipande, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee Standing Committee and minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who is visiting Moscow.

Friendly talks were held between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and Lt Gen A.J. Chipande, during which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Participating in the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding, were: on the Soviet side--Army General S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, Col Gen N.A. Zotov and Col Gen Avn S.V. Golubev: on the Mozambique side--I.P.Z. Patrisiu, ambassador of the people's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR, Maj Gen (Zh. A. Mpfumo), commander of the Mozambique Air Force, Col (L. Ye. Lidimo) and others.

USSR, MALI FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTERS EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD281219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Wishes and Congratulations"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, has exchanged congratulations telegrams with Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Mali, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Mali.

The telegrams express confidence that the bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation which exist between the two countries will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of the Soviet and Malian peoples and in the name of strengthening universal peace.

GROMYKO VIEWS SYMPOSIUM ON USSR EXPERIENCE IN NATIONALITIES

LD281251 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 2

[ARMENPRESS report: "Problem With International Resonance"]

[Text] A 3-day symposium on the problem of "The Solution of the Nationalities Issue in the USSR and its Significance for African and Asian Developing Countries" has been held in Yerevan. Taking part in it were leading scientists from Moscow, Leningrad and a number of union republics and guests from abroad.

The symposium participants familiarized themselves with the activities of the republic's cultural institutions and public organizations and saw the sights of Armenia.

After the end of the sumposium an ARMENPRESS correspondent asked Doctor of Historical Sciences, Prof Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, scientific leader and chairman of the Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Africa's Problems and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute, to describe the significance of the problem in question and to share his impressions of the symposium.

The questions we have been discussing are topical, Anatoliy Gromyko said. The nationalities issue is particularly acute in the modern world. It is manifested in interstate conflicts and in the lives of individual countries and peoples. The nationalities issue is acute in many African and Asian developing countries. This was clearly demonstrated in the reports and speeches and is shown, in particular, by events in Chad, the Horn of Africa, the Sudan, Mauritania and other African countries. The persistence of the racist Pretoria regime in southern Africa, which pursues a policy of apartheid, and its suppression of the natural desire of Namibia's peoples for independence--all that is a historical anachronism that is prompting legitimate protests from the progressive world public.

Particular emphasis should be placed on the neocolonialists' attempt to exploit the ethnic factor in the Asian and African developing countries to destabilize progressive regimes and strengthen their own positions.

The reasons for the acuteness of the nationalities issue do not lie in some sort of sense of racial and national superiority or inferiority which is forever inherent in man, as bourgeois ideologists never tire of saying, but in the nature of exploiter societies, modern capitalism included.

The founders of Marxism-Leninism proved, and all historical experience has confirmed that under capitalism, the nationalities problem is insoluble. At the same time it is clear that the complex nationalities problems and conflicts are not fatal and inevitable. Mankind is capable of eliminating them, to which end it is necessary to stop exploitation of man by man and to remove the social factors causing them. That is why the Soviet experience of resolving the nationalities issue arouses such tremendous interest throughout the world.

Both the reports and the speeches at the symposium comprehensively covered our country's experience of solving nationalities and cultural problems. The example of Soviet Armenia and other republics was used to demonstrate how the ideas of our state's founder, V. I. Lenin, have been implemented.

Summing up the results of this meeting of academics, I would like to note that the reports cogently emphasized our main criterion--the class approach toward resolving the nationalities issue. Indeed, the national movement's tasks nowadays are increasingly thoroughly interwoven with the tasks of socioeconomic progress, the class struggle and intensified contradictions in society.

Substantial attention was paid to international aspects of the resolution of the nationalities issue in the USSR. This approach is perfectly logical, taking into account the acuteness of inter-nation, ethnic relations in most Asian and African developing countries. In this connection it was stressed that the Soviet Union's experience cannot, of course, be automatically extended to the young states. However, basic principles of the resolution of the nationalities issue in the USSR, where a developed socialist society has been built through the joint efforts of all the peoples inhabiting the country, are certainly applicable to them. And special importance is assumed here by the fact that the once-backward outlying districts of czarist Russia have now attained considerable heights of comprehensive development.

It is no accident that nationalities problems are now the subject of keen ideological struggle in the international arena, the symposium noted. A substantial gamble is now being made on nationalism in an attempt to keep the developing countries within the system of the capitalist world economy. Imperialism is trying to use this complex and multifaceted phenomenon primarily to resolve one of its main tasks--sowing discord among developing countries. The opinions that were expressed, buttressed by scientific analysis, to the effect that it is not just a question of the open pitting of nationalism against internationalism merit consideration in this connection. Attempts are being made to prove that, so the argument runs, there is no difference between those two social phenomena and that what is needed is "convergence between Marxism and nationalism."

Mention was also made of the serious dangerousness of the fact that in certain developing countries local reaction, with external support, is promoting the transformation of nationalism into nationalist extremism. And here it is taken into account that this extremism is one of the main elements in anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and is a means of undermining internationalism.

I want to stress once again that the experience of resolving the nationalities issue in the Soviet Union is today acquiring increasing international resonance, especially in the developing world, A. A. Gromyko said in conclusion. There can be no doubt that this experience will be increasingly widely used by the states that have cast off colonial oppression, since they see for themselves that only on the basis of a correct resolution of the nationalities issue is it possible to pursue an internationalist foreign policy.

PRAVDA CARRIES REPORT OF BREZHNEV 'GRATITUDE' TO KOSYGIN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 October carries on page 1 an unattributed report headlined "Cordial Gratitude," which is identical to the report entitled "Brezhnev Expresses 'Cordial Gratitude' to Kosygin for Work" carried by Moscow TASS in English at 1606 GMT on 24 October, published in the 27 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p R34.

EDITORIAL VIEWS UPCOMING ECONOMIC TASKS

LD281647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of the People's Welfare"]

[Text] The soviet land is completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and will soon embark on the year of 1981--the year of the party's 26th congress, the first year of the new, 11th 5-Year Plan. The communists and all Soviet people are preparing to greet their dear party's congress with new labor successes. By their shock labor and the broad scope of socialist competition, workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia are expressing their devotion to the cause of communism and their indestructible unity with Lenin's party.

The present 5-year plan will occupy a worthy place in the history of the heroic achievements of the Soviet people confidently marching along the path of communism. It has confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th party congresses--a strategy aimed at a more profound shift of the economy toward the solution of diverse tasks connected with improving the people's prosperity. Our motherland's economic, defense and spiritual potential has increased considerably. A major step has been taken in the development of the national economy and the solution of great and important social tasks. In both domestic and foreign policy the party is marching along the correct Leninist course, verified by life.

The recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 4th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation, which discussed the drafts of the state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and of the USSR state budget for 1981, and adopted relevant resolutions and laws, are convincing new evidence of this.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a long and graphic speech at the plenum. His speech contains a profound and comprehensive analysis of the results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the plans for the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Tasks are set both for the first year and for the forthcoming 5-year period as a whole, means of resolving these tasks are shown, and difficulties and shortcomings and ways of overcoming them and moving on to new successes in economic and social building are revealed.

The plenum wholly and fully approved the propositions and conclusions set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and decreed that they be placed at the foundation of the activity of all party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1981 plan and making fuller use of intensive factors of economic development in the interests of improving the people's prosperity.

The party put the improvement of Soviet people's living standard at the focus of its practical work in the economic sphere. In the 10th 5-Year Plan R329 billion more than in the previous 5-year period will have been spent from the national income to improve living standards. The real incomes of workers, kolkhoz members and employees have risen. Payments and benefits from public funds used for free education, medical services, leisure, and material security in old age have increased by R134 billion. Some R1.5 billion more in capital investments than envisaged by the 5-year plan has been channeled into housing construction. Soviet people will have received approximately 0.5 billion square meters of housing over the 5-year period.

The improvement of the people's prosperity is based on the overall growth of the economy and the buildup of production might. The national income, that generalizing indicator of the state of the economy, will have increased by R397 billion over the 5 years. [paragraph continues]

Industrial output worth R717 billion more and agricultural output worth R50 billion more than in the preceding 5-year period will have been produced. Some R635 billion have been invested in the national economy and over 1,200 large industrial enterprises have been commissioned.

A major step forward has been taken in the development of agricultural production. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the average annual grain harvest exceeded 200 million tons for the first time. The grain growers of Kazakhstan, which for the fourth time in 5 years sold the state over 1 billion poods of grain, distinguished themselves, overfulfilling the 5-year target. The 5-year cotton harvesting plan has been fulfilled.

"Every 5-year plan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "produces its heroes. The present 5-year plan is no exception. Soon we will sum up its definitive results. The very best will undoubtedly be decorated with the motherland's lofty awards. But already the CPSU Central Committee Plenum has every grounds for addressing words of thanks and cordial gratitude to all leading collectives and all urban and rural workers who have done so much for the flourishing of our country."

Together with the impressive, indisputable successes in the sphere of the national economy, considerable difficulties have had and still have to be overcome. Many of them are engendered by objective reasons--unfavorable weather conditions, the exhaustion of many old mineral deposits as a result of which the main centers of the extracting industry have been moved to the north and east. Subjective reasons connected with shortcomings in work are added to the objective reasons. The management and planning mechanism, methods of economic management, and executive discipline, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, have so far not been successfully raised to the level of present-day requirements. This has complicated the turn toward efficiency and the national economy's transfer to the path of intensive development. This is also an important reason for the nonfulfillment of plans in a number of categories and for shortcomings and bottlenecks in the national economy.

The improvement of the people's prosperity is the party's most important goal. On the path to this goal many great and difficult problems must be resolved. First among them is the improvement of food supplies to the population.

Although as a result of the enormous amont of work performed in agriculture considerably more arable and stockraising output is produced in the country, difficulties are still encountered in supplying the cities and industrial centers with meat and milk. That is why it is necessary to continue to earmark large capital investments and material resources for agriculture. At the same time it is essential to increase exactness sharply to ensure that these funds and resources are used to the maximum effect. The lagging behind of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, rayons and oblasts must be overcome, leading experience must be persistently introduced and the organization of labor and production must be improved. "It is particularly important," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "to enhance the responsibility of cadres and develop initiative in work, while preventing petty tutelage and bureaucratic administration with respect to kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and spcialists." The social problems of the countryside and its restructuring must be resolved vigorously and resolutely--more well-appointed housing, consumer service and cultural institutions and good roads must be constructed.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted a decision on the compilation of a food program which will organically unite questions of the development of agriculture and the industries serving it, procurements, storage, transportation and processing of output, and the development of the food industry and the food trade. This agroindustrial food complex will be planned and managed as a single entity ensuring high end results.

The rapid boosting of the production of consumer goods is a task of paramount economic and political significance. The solution of this task is important for the development of the economy, the enhancement of labor incentives, and the consolidation of money circulation. And although much has been done in this field (in the 10th 5-Year Plan alone output of the Group "B"sectors will have increased by R40 billion), the quality of many articles is still low and interruptions arise in supply now of certain consumer goods, now of others. The way out is to develop the production of consumer goods on the basis of a long-term program capable of pooling the efforts of the sectors engaged in this. The system of planning and financing Group "B"sectors must be improved and they must be made strictly dependent on trade and the consumer.

Housing construction is a great socioeconomic question. It has been deemed necessary to preserve its present scale throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan, while improving the quality of housing construction. Social questions like the improvement of working conditions, the health service, education and culture also require unremitting attention.

The success of any matter, great or small, depends ultimately on man, on people, and on how they are prepared and organized and how good their working and living conditions are. People highly prize attention and concern and respond to them with shock labor and lofty thoughts and deeds. "An attentive, solicitous attitude toward many," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "must imbue the entire style of work of the party, soviet and economic organs and, of course, the trade unions. Such an attitude must become an inalienable feature of the work of every leader--great and small. There cannot and must not be room in our Soviet way of life for bureaucratism, callousness and conceit."

The enhancement of the economy's efficiency and the intensificattion of all social production are the basis for the improvement of the people's prosperity. "The main guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-1985 and the period up to 1990" should ensure a substantial advance along this path in the next 5-year plan. The draft of this important party document will soon be published for nationwide discussion. Discussion should be made to promote the boosting of all our economic work.

The growth of the economy and its efficiency are inextricably linked with the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Inasmuch as the combining of science with production and the impact of progressive ideas upon it in practice comes about via machinery and technology, special attention must be paid to boosting machine building in the next 5-year plan. It is a case of renovating fixed capital and retooling various spheres of the economy, creating the necessary quantity of high-quality machinery for transport, roads and construction, the petroleum and gas industry and the light and food industries. It is particularly important to overcome the lag in agricultural machine building and to give agriculture machinery--primarily a row-crop tractor and a grain harvesting combine--meeting the most modern requirements. This, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, would make it possible to take a major step forward in enhancing agricultural production efficiency.

The fuel and energy and raw material base merits the most serious attention. Nuclear energy will continue to be developed in this sphere, work will be performed on thermonuclear energy, and the extraction of natural gas will be increased. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has supported the proposal to compile a large-scale program for the accelerated development of the West Siberian petroleum and gas industry. Great significance is attached to the widespread saving of fuel and raw materials.

The main guidelines suggest providing for a complex of decisive measures for the further development of the chemical industry with a view to increasing considerably the production of fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents, plastics and snthetic yarns, dyes and household chemical articles. Measures are being outlined for improving matters in capital construction, metallurgy and the foreign economic relations sphere.

The improvement of the management of the national economy is an essential condition for enhancing production efficiency and on this basis for further improving the people's prosperity. From this great and topical theme Comrade L.I. Brezhnev highlighted two issues: the extensive use of targeted programs in planning and the correct correlation between centralism and the democratic principle. Only the center can manage the national economy as a single entity and oppose departmental and localistic tendencies, but to ensure the normal functioning and development of the economy it is essential to develop the initiative of local regions, of leading collectives and economic leaders. That is the essence of democratic centralism--the basic principle of organization and management in socialist society. In July 1979 important CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions were adopted on the improvement of the economic mechanism. The task is to implement them in practice.

"We have a large amount of work ahead of us," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "In the eighties the switching of the economy onto the rails of intensive development should be completed and labor productivity and quality must be sharply improved. The improvement of the standard of economic work and the formation of efficiency, responsibility and initiative in the cadres remain an essential condition of production successes.

The state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1981 were unanimously approved at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and have thus acquired the force of law.

The plan and budget for 1981 ensure the further growth of the economy of the country as a whole and of each individual republic and the consolidation of defense cability and the development of foreign economic ties. Large funds are earmarked for the development of the fuel and energy complex, agriculture, machine building and transport. Measures have been outlined for the concentration of resources in capital construction. The growth rates of industry producing consumer goods have been accelerated. New social measures are envisaged aimed at further boosting the people's welfare and developing science and culture, education and the health service, consumer services and social security. All this is a new testimony to the party's concern for the working man and the satisfaction of his material requirements and spiritual needs.

Soviet people know well that the party and state have no concern higher than that for the people's welfare. Soviet people also know that their welfare is created by their own labor and by nothing and no one else and that only what man has produced and created can be distributed and consumed. That is why they are fully determined to work selflessly for the benefit of the motherland and that means for their own benefit. The plan for 1981 is stepped up but realistic and perfectly feasible. Its targets must be backed up by precise organizational work, a high degree of discipline, and strict control. It is important to enhance the masses' labor activeness, to launch socialist competition still more widely, guiding it toward the final result, toward qualitative indicators, and to support and disseminate leading experience by every means. The people's property must be solicitously safeguarded, rational use must be made of reserves, and an implacable struggle must be waged against extravagance, thriftlessness and irresponsibility.

The report and election campaign, during which all aspects of the party organizations' work are examined in a businesslike way, keenly and self-critically, everything positive is supported, and omissions and blunders are revealed, is in full swing in the party organizations. The communists are voicing critical comments and proposals. The immediate adoption of specific measures based on these comments and proposals (and that is how many party committees act) enhances the effectiveness of meetings and the effectiveness of criticism.

Openness and keeping the masses informed about the party's activity are an unfailing law of our life. And although the mass information media--press, television, radio and propaganda organs--have improved their activity, they still have much to do to implement in full the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work.

The mass information media are called on to describe systematically and comprehensively the progress of the report and election campaign in the party, to explain the profoundly popular, humane nature of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session and to help the party and state in organizing the masses for their unconditional fulfillment. The press, television and radio must reveal graphically and comprehensibly the creative undertakings and leading experience, and criticize shortcomings more keenly and help to eliminate them.

The plenum has voiced the firm conviction that all the country's working people will greet the 26th congress of Lenin's party with new labor achievements and give all their efforts, knowledge and experience to the successful fulfillment of the plan of the first year of the forthcoming 5-year plan.

Guided by Lenin's party, the land of the soviets is entering the eighties with a powerful economic and scientific and technical potential and remarkable, highly skilled cadres. This enables the motherland of October to resolve any tasks, the most complex tasks, and to look confidently into the future.

CURRENT TASKS IN OIL, GAS TRANSPORTATION VIEWED

LD281441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Attention to the Fuel Arteries"]

[Text] In the current 5-year plan the increase in the extraction of petroleum and gas condensate in the country will be 112 million tons, while the increase in the extraction of natural gas will be 147 billion cubic meters. On the basis of large deposits, mighty petroleum and gas industry enterprises are being installed in our country. The scope of construction is particularly great in West Siberia--the country's main fuel and energy base. In this connection it is important to resolve the task of the rapid and reliable delivery of fuel to the places where it is consumed. In the 9th and 10th 5-year plans over 90,000 km of fuel arteries have been installed and commissioned. The overall length of main pipelines is now close to 200,000 km.

The collectives engaged in installing and servicing the fuel arteries have actively joined in socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. They are not sparing their efforts or energy to fulfill their precongress pledges honorably. Among those who have taken the lead in the competition are the welding and assembly team of USSR state prize winner B. Diduk; the insulation and laying [izolyatsionno-ukladochnyye] columns of Hero of Socialist Labor A. Zvoncharov and T. Yagolovich, the mixed team of Hero of Socialist Labor N. Nezhdanov, and excavator operator Hero of Socialist Labor N. Tyunin.

Thanks to the persistence and selfless labor of many collectives, the subdivisions of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises coped ahead of schedule with the target for the first 6 months of the year and ensured a 10 percent increase in construction and installation work compared with the same period last year. This year 14,300 km of pipelines must be laid, and over 100 compressor and pumping stations must be constructed. To achieve more successfully what has been projected, the construction workers are concentrating their efforts on the projects which will produce the greatest economic effect. [paragraph continues]

These include primarily the Surgut-Polotsk pipeline, the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk-Petrovsk-Novopskov gas main pipeline, the Urengoy-Nadym-Punga-Ukhta-Gryazovets pipeline, and the Belozernyy gas refinery with a capacity of 4 billion cubic meters of gas a year.

But things are not going well at all establishements. For instance, the erection of pipeline stages crossing the Irtysh, the Tura and other northern rivers on the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk route has been delayed. Several compressor stations and facilities for the comprehensive preparation of gas have not been commissioned on schedule. These disruptions in work have an adverse effect on the national economy's transportation potential. Using the fourth quarter of the year with the maximum efficiency, the construction workers must overcome the lag and make up for what has been omitted.

Matters must be organized in such a way as to ensure that main fuel pipelines are commissioned as "turnkey" projects. And for this precise collaboration a high degree of organization are required on the part of all those taking part in the work--planners, clients, and construction workers--and construction sites' timely provision with subassemblies must be ensured. The system of the sector's management must be improved more vigorously and the structure of mobile organizations must be improved, particularly of those which carry out underwater technical operations, install highways next to the pipeline routes, and perform other operations on which the success of a big construction site depends.

Special significance attaches to the unit-modular [kimplektno-blochnyy] method of installing projects making it possible to reduce labor-intensiveness and make construction cheaper and quicker. Better use must be made on the route of automated welding bases, apparatuses for welding pipes, including electrocontact devices, capable of trebling and quadrupling labor productivity, rotary excavators, powerful dredges, pipe length transporters and combines for cleaning and insulating pipes. Scientists, machine builders, metallurgical workers, chemical workers and specialists in the industrial sectors involved in installing fuel arteries are called on to act in unison with the construction workers, to fulfill their orders precisely and without delay, and to improve the qualitative characteristics of steel pipes, insulating materials, shutoff devices, automation systems, and control and measuring instruments. New technical and design solutions and the production of improved pumping units, the creation of highly productive and powerful transportation systems are needed.

A no less important and crucial task is a thrifty attitude toward natural gas and oil during their extraction, transportation and utilization. Where a strict regime of thrift is observed and where the preventive maintenance of main pipelines and pumping units is carried out promptly, the plan for the delivery of gas is fulfilled successfully and losses are reduced to the minimum. If enterprises fail to display proper concern for improving technology and improving the qualifications and professional skill of the servicing personnel, and if the accounting and control of fuel transmission is not carried out, then technical losses of fuel increase.

Now, with the approach of winter, it is necessary to check everywhere to see how underground main pipelines are being repaired, and to determine the condition of the compressor and pumping stations, the establishments for supplying them with energy and fuel, and of communications lines. More extensive use must be made of the whole-assembly [agregatno-uzlovoy] method of repair and the guaranteed servicing of gas turbines and equipment. This will make it possible to accelerate work and improve its quality.

The party committees are called on to intensify control over the work of the fuel arteries--an important link in the country's economic organism--and to enhance exactness toward cadres and seek the unconditional fulfillment of state plans for petroleum and gas deliveries. In precongress competition, party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must pay special attention to those points of their pledges which stipulate ensuring the systems' high degree of realiability.

The uninterrupted supply of petroleum and gas along the pipelines will help to implement the year's targets successfully and will promote the national economy's precise work in the winter.

On the eve of the 63d anniversary of October the party urges:

Working people in heavy industry: Meet more fully the requirements of the national economy for fuel, energy, metal and raw materials!

BRIEFS

WEST UKRAINIAN OBLASTS POWER--A new 750 kilovolt power relay line, the Chernobyl Atomic Power Station, the west Ukrainian substation, was put under commercial load on 25 October. The line will improve current supplies to west Ukrainian oblasts where large industrial enterprises have been built in the current 5-year period in line with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The power relay line, more than 500 kilometers long, was built by the Southwestern Grid Construction Trust. Despite the complexity of the route, the builders performed the works in strict accordance with the schedule. The most up to date instruments protect the line from overloading, short circuits and ice crusting. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Oct 80 AU]